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ABSTRACT

Current funds revenues and expenditures at two-year and four-year U.S. colleges and universities are reported for fiscal year (FY) 1985, based on findings from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey, which is part of the Higher Education General Information Survey. Narrative summaries of the findings are presented, along with data on: current funds revenues for colleges by source and by level and control of institution; current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of colleges by function and by type of institution; student-related current funds revenues and expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) student by type of institution; tuition and fees of colleges by region and state and by type of institution; local, state, and federal appropriations to colleges by region and state and by level of institution; educational and general expenditures; and scholarship and fellowship awards from restricted and unrestricted funds of colleges. It was found that both revenues and expenditures increased nearly 10% between FY 1984 and FY 1985 at all higher education institutions, despite declining FTE enrollment. Technical notes on the database and definitions of terms are appended. (SW)

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March 1987

Current Funds Revenues and Expenditures in Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Year 1985

For the 3rd consecutive year—and the 10th year out of the last 11—the growth in current funds revenues and expenditures outpaced inflation in public and private colleges and universities. Both revenues and expenditures increased nearly 10 percent between fiscal years 1984 and 1985 (FY 84 and FY 85) in all institutions of higher education, despite declining full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment.

These are among the findings from the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys for FY 84 and FY 85. The Center for Education Statistics (CES) conducts this survey each fall—requesting data about the previous fiscal year—as part of the annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), which is sent to all 4- and 2-year colleges and universities in the United States with accreditations recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. This report focuses on two parts of the finance survey for FY 85, current funds revenues and current funds expenditures. Technical notes describing the data base and definitions for the terms used are presented in the appendix.

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[1]To compare the FY 85 data with those from prior years, see two previous CES bulletins—"Revenues and Expenditures of Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Years 1983-1985" and "Higher Education Finance Trends, 1970-71 to 1983-84."

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Changes in Current Funds Revenues

Total current funds revenues increased almost 10 percent between FY 84 and FY 85 in all institutions of higher education (appendix table A). In FY 85, total revenues from current funds amounted to $94.7 billion, an increase of $8.2 billion from FY 84. In public colleges and universities, current funds revenues increased nearly 10 percent (from $56.0 billion in FY 84 to $61.4 billion in FY 85), while they increased just over 9 percent (from $30.5 billion in FY 84 to $33.3 billion in FY 85) in private institutions (appendix table A).

Among the fastest growing sources of revenues in all institutions between FY 84 and FY 85 were independent operations—17 percent; endowment income—12 percent; and private gifts, grants, and contracts—11 percent (derived from table 1 and unpublished tabulations). Also contributing to the growth in current funds revenues were changes in tuition and fees (appendix table B), which increased 8 percent overall—despite a decrease of over 2 percent in FTE enrollment between the fall of 1983-84 and the fall of 1984-85.[2] Revenues from tuition and fees went up almost 7 percent in public institutions, although FTE enrollment declined 3 percent. In private institutions, tuition and fees revenues increased 9 percent, even with a decrease of almost 1 percent in FTE enrollment.

Revenues from State, Federal, and local governments also advanced appreciably between FY 84 and FY 85. Government appropriations from State, Federal, and local sources increased 12, 10, and 8 percent, respectively (appendix tables C, D, and E), while revenues from government grants and contracts from State, Federal, and local sources increased 13, 9, and 13 percent, respectively (derived from table 1 and unpublished tabulations).

Revenues by Source in Public vs. Private 4-Year Institutions

As expected, the sources of revenues differed dramatically in public and private 4-year institutions in FY 85 (figure 1 and table 1). Tuition and fees represent the major source of revenues for private institutions of higher education, while they are heavily supplemented by government appropriations in public colleges and universities. Tuition and fees composed 37 percent of total current funds revenues in private 4-year institutions in FY 85 compared with only 14 percent in public 4-year institutions (figure 1, derived from table 1).

Government appropriations, in general, represented 45 percent of the current funds revenues in public 4-year institutions as contrasted with less than 2 percent in their private counterparts (figure 1, derived from table 1). Changes in State, Federal, and local government appropriations are highlighted following the discussions of revenues by source in 4- and 2-year institutions.

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[2]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS, "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education—1983 and 1984," unpublished tabulations.

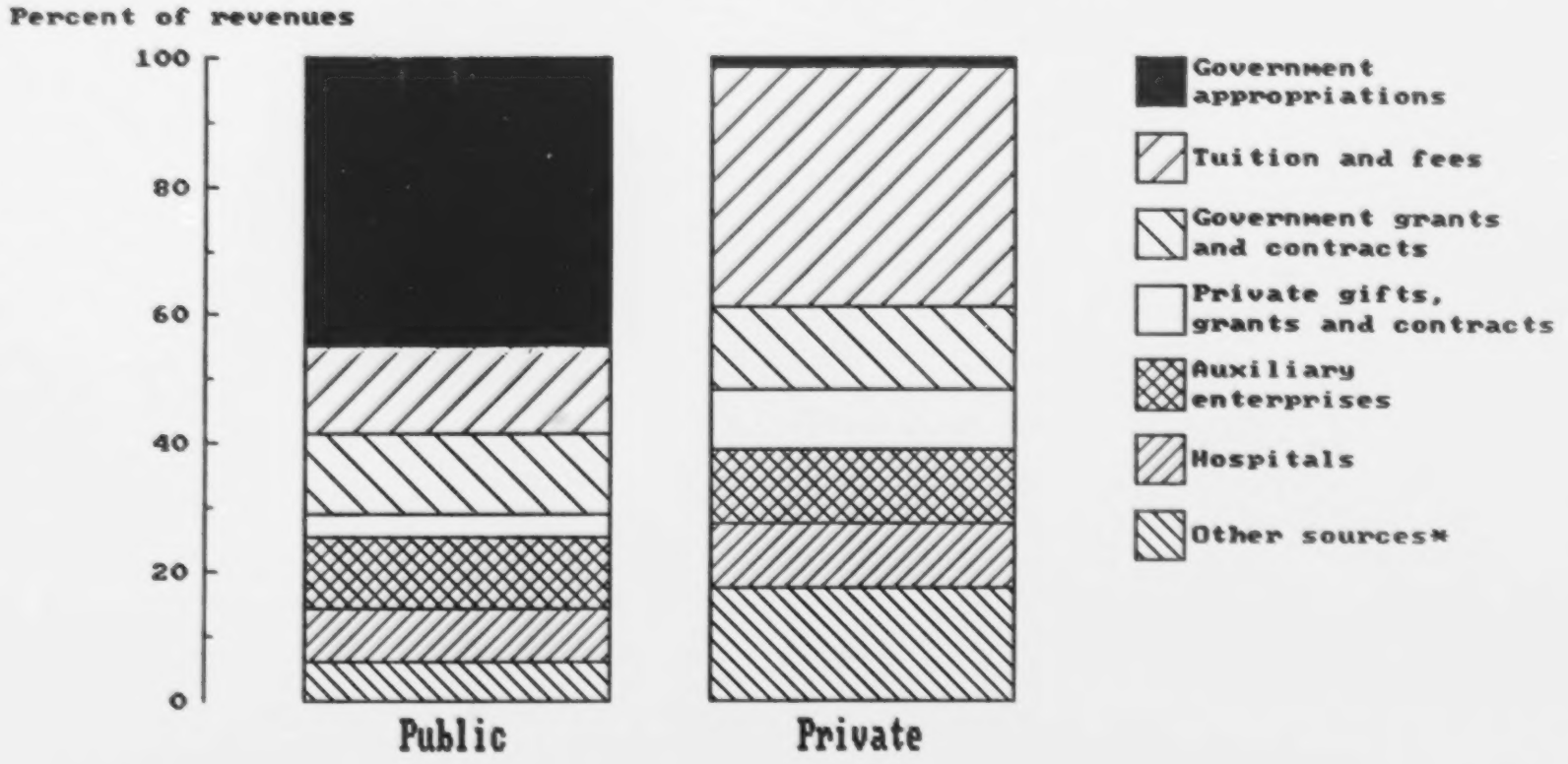
Table 1.--Current funds revenues of institutions of higher education, by source, and by level and control of institution: Fiscal year 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Source	Total			4-Year Institutions			2-Year Institutions		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 4-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 2-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Total current funds revenues....	$94,732,233	$61,402,124	$33,330,109	$82,594,585	$50,378,289	$32,216,297	$12,137,647	$11,023,835	$1,113,812
Tuition and fees.....	21,283,329	8,647,637	12,635,691	18,812,678	6,849,480	11,963,197	2,470,651	1,798,157	672,494
Government appropriations.....	29,917,035	29,385,506	531,528	23,131,204	22,607,554	523,649	6,785,831	6,777,952	7,879
Federal.....	1,570,590	1,349,183	221,407	1,496,191	1,278,757	217,433	74,399	70,426	3,974
State.....	26,373,160	26,065,494	307,666	21,465,036	21,161,253	303,783	4,908,124	4,904,241	3,883
Local.....	1,973,284	1,970,829	2,455	169,977	167,543	2,433	1,803,307	1,803,286	22
Government grants and contracts.....	11,927,947	7,559,395	4,368,552	10,432,617	6,247,249	4,185,368	1,495,330	1,312,146	182,984
Federal.....	10,304,169	6,451,740	3,852,429	9,145,923	5,459,518	3,686,405	1,158,246	992,222	166,024
Unrestricted.....	1,474,586	723,509	751,076	1,453,510	705,971	747,538	21,076	17,538	3,538
Restricted.....	8,829,583	5,728,231	3,101,353	7,692,413	4,753,547	2,938,867	1,137,170	974,684	162,486
State.....	1,209,851	899,923	309,927	929,131	635,337	293,793	280,720	264,586	16,134
Unrestricted.....	135,139	71,113	64,026	109,103	46,703	62,400	26,036	24,410	1,626
Restricted.....	1,074,712	828,810	245,902	820,028	588,634	231,394	254,684	240,176	14,508
Local.....	413,928	207,932	205,996	357,564	152,394	205,169	56,364	55,538	826
Unrestricted.....	63,442	35,398	28,045	44,510	16,653	27,858	18,932	18,745	187
Restricted.....	350,485	172,534	177,951	313,053	135,741	177,311	37,432	36,793	640
Private gifts, grants, and contracts..	4,896,325	1,845,606	3,050,719	4,774,881	1,788,110	2,986,770	121,444	57,495	63,949
Unrestricted.....	1,944,876	236,385	1,708,491	1,879,289	226,298	1,652,991	65,587	10,087	55,500
Restricted.....	2,951,448	1,609,220	1,342,228	2,895,591	1,561,811	1,333,779	55,857	47,409	8,449
Endowment income.....	2,096,298	342,833	1,753,465	2,066,477	329,989	1,736,488	29,821	12,844	16,977
Unrestricted.....	1,227,797	147,237	1,080,560	1,204,502	136,922	1,067,580	23,295	10,315	12,980
Restricted.....	868,501	195,596	672,905	861,975	193,067	668,909	6,526	2,529	3,996
Sales and services of educational activities.....	2,126,927	1,424,896	702,032	2,070,249	1,377,781	692,470	56,678	47,115	9,562
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises.....	10,100,410	6,296,312	3,804,098	9,281,505	5,603,428	3,676,077	818,905	690,884	128,021
Sales and services of hospitals.....	7,474,575	4,246,293	3,228,282	7,474,575	4,246,293	3,228,282	0	0	0
Independent operations.....	1,893,904	116,860	1,777,044	1,882,250	105,505	1,776,745	11,654	11,355	299
Other sources.....	3,015,483	1,536,586	1,478,897	2,668,149	1,220,899	1,447,250	347,334	315,687	31,647

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

Figure 1.--Distribution of current funds revenues of 4-year institutions, by source: Fiscal year 1985



SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

*Other sources include educational activities, endowment income, independent operations, etc.

Government grants and contracts represented about the same proportion of current funds revenues in both public and private 4-year colleges and universities--12 and 13 percent, respectively (figure 1, derived from table 1). The Federal Government was the source of the bulk of funds from government grants and contracts in both public and private 4-year institutions--87 and 88 percent, respectively (derived from table 1).

Although private gifts, grants, and contracts formed a relatively small proportion of all current funds revenues, the 9.3 percent in private 4-year institutions was almost triple the 3.5 percent in public 4-year institutions (figure 1, derived from table 1). The majority (87 percent) of all private gifts, grants, and contracts given to public 4-year colleges and universities were restricted by the donor for particular projects. In contrast, less than half (45 percent) of the private gifts, grants, and contracts given to private 4-year institutions were restricted (derived from table 1).

Endowment income as a percent of all current funds revenues was almost eight times as high in private as in public 4-year institutions (5.4 and 0.7 percent, respectively, derived from table 1), although it represented a small proportion of the total revenues in both types of institutions. Similarly, independent operations amounted to almost 6 percent of the current funds revenues in private 4-year institutions compared with only 0.2 percent in public 4-year institutions (derived from table 1).

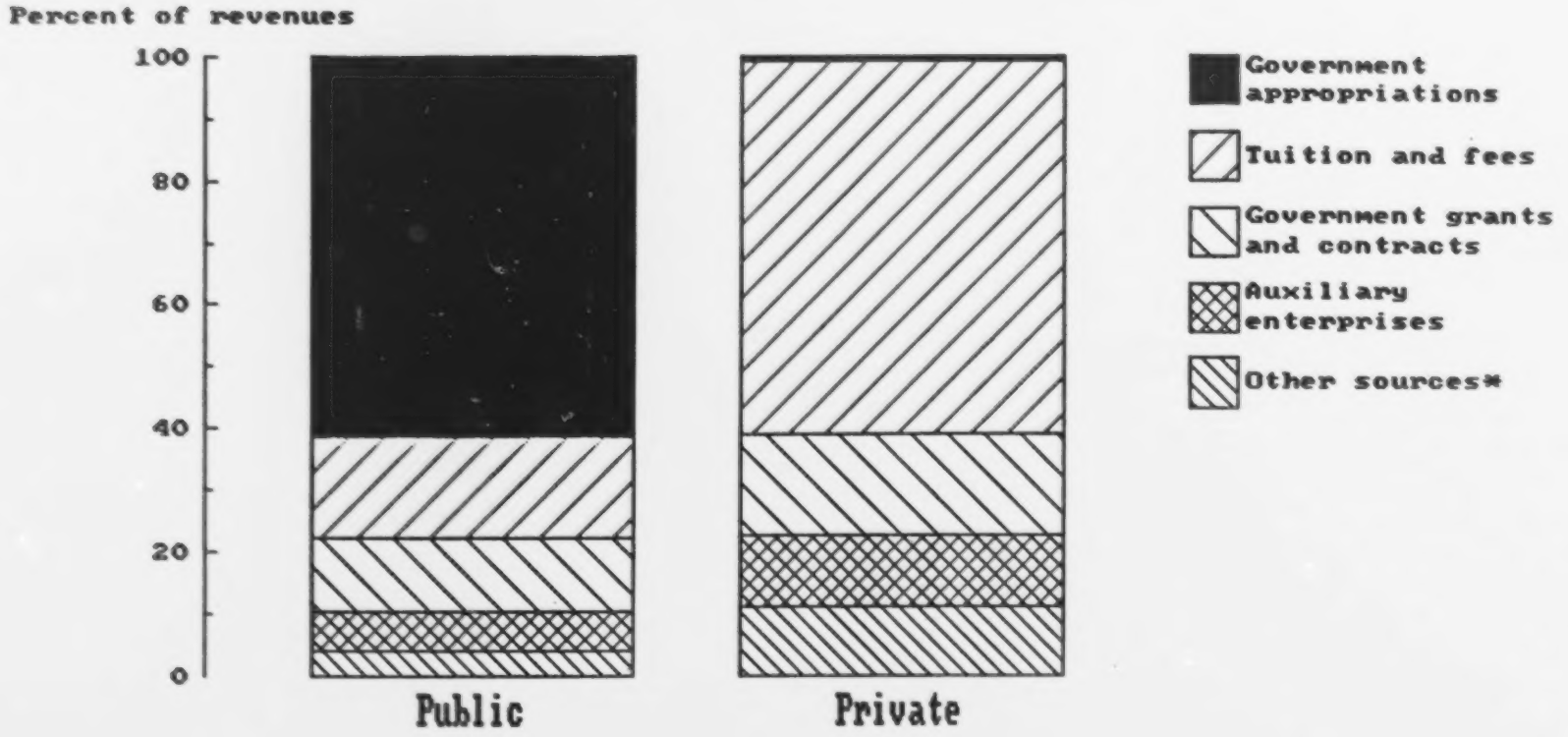
Revenues by Source in Public vs. Private 2-Year Institutions

Differences in the sources of revenues between public and private institutions are even more dramatic in 2-year colleges (figure 2 and table 1). Tuition and fees composed 60 percent of total current funds revenues in private 2-year institutions as contrasted with only 16 percent in public 2-year institutions (figure 2, derived from table 1). In public 2-year institutions, tuition and fees are supplemented by government appropriations to an even greater extent than in 4-year institutions.

Government appropriations represented 61 percent of the current funds revenues in public 2-year colleges compared with only 0.7 percent in their private counterparts (figure 2, derived from table 1). State appropriations amounted to over 44 percent of the total revenues in public 2-year institutions as contrasted with a mere 0.3 percent in private 2-year institutions (derived from table 1). Local appropriations composed over 16 percent of the total revenues in public 2-year colleges, although they were virtually absent in private 2-year colleges (derived from table 1).

Government grants and contracts awarded to private 2-year colleges acccounted for over 16 percent of their revenues, slightly more than those awarded to their public counterparts--12 percent (figure 2, derived from table 1). The Federal Government provided the bulk of revenues received from government grants and contracts in both public and private 2-year institutions, although the percents differed: Nine-tenths (91 percent) of the revenues from all government grants and contracts awarded to private 2-year colleges came from the Federal Government compared with three-quarters (76 percent) of those awarded to public 2-year colleges (derived from table 1). State sources accounted for one-fifth (20 percent) of the

Figure 2.--Distribution of current funds revenues of 2-year institutions, by source: Fiscal year 1985



SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

*Other sources include private gifts, grants and contracts, educational activities, endowment income, independent operations, etc.

funds from all government grants and contracts in public 2-year institutions compared with less than one-tenth (9 percent) in private 2-year institutions (derived from table 1). Although local sources composed the smallest proportion of all government grant and contract revenues, the percent in public 2-year colleges was over eight times the size of that in private 2-year colleges--4.2 percent compared with 0.5 percent (derived from table 1).

Private gifts, grants, and contracts awarded to private 2-year colleges were higher than those awarded to their public counterparts, although such funds composed a relatively small proportion of all current funds revenues--5.7 and 0.5 percent, respectively (derived from table 1). Over four-fifths (82 percent) of the revenues from private gifts, grants, and contracts in public 2-year institutions were restricted by the donor for specific projects. In contrast, only one-eighth (13 percent) of those in private 2-year institutions were restricted (derived from table 1).

Endowment income was also higher in private than in public 2-year institutions, although it represented a minute proportion of the total revenues in both types of institutions--1.5 and 0.1 percent, respectively (derived from table 1). Similarly, the percent of current funds revenues provided by the sales and services of auxiliary enterprises in private 2-year colleges was almost double the percent in public 2-year colleges--11 and 6 percent, respectively (figure 2, derived from table 1).

Revenues from Government Appropriations

Revenues from government appropriations allow public institutions to charge less for tuition. Government appropriations, in general, amounted to almost half (45 percent) of all current funds revenues in 4-year public colleges and universities compared with less than 2 percent in their private counterparts (figure 1, derived from table 1). Similarly, government appropriations amounted to more than three-fifths (61 percent) of the total revenues in 2-year public colleges as contrasted with less than 1 percent in 2-year private colleges (figure 2, derived from table 1).

State Appropriations

State appropriations account for most of the government appropriations to public institutions. For example, in 4-year public institutions, more than nine-tenths (94 percent) of all government appropriations came from State sources compared with less than three- fifths (58 percent) in 4-year private institutions (derived from table 1). In 2-year public colleges, almost three-quarters (72 percent) of all government appropriations came from State sources compared with less than half (49 percent) in private 2-year colleges (derived from table 1).

State appropriations to all institutions increased 12 percent between FY 84 and FY 85 (appendix table C). The increase was greater in 4-year colleges and universities (12 percent) than in 2-year colleges (8 percent). State appropriations to both 4- and 2-year institutions, together with the changes in percent between FY 84 and FY 85, are presented in appendix table C, by region and by State within region.

The increases in such appropriations for most States agree rather closely with the Grapevine data[3] collected by Hines, Chambers, and Pruyne, despite differences in both the definitions and sources of the data (see the appendix for details). Chambers and Hines noted that the greater increases over the past two fiscal years indicate "the willingness of state lawmakers to increase support to colleges and universities."[4] Indeed, many governors have sponsored initiatives aimed at increasing State support to higher education. However, caution should be used in interpreting these increases. As Chambers and Hines further noted:[5]

> A number of states are paying close attention to the relationship between state tax support to institutions and the income from student tuition. "New money" for higher education may be appropriated primarily as a means to hold tuition at previous year levels or to the lowest increase possible. This rationale of increasing higher education appropriations in order to reduce tuition increases in meeting anticipated expenditures is a different situation from that of appropriating funds for new ventures and expanded purposes.

Federal Appropriations

In private institutions, appropriations from the Federal Government account for a significant portion of all government appropriations. In 4-year private institutions, Federal appropriations composed more than two-fifths (42 percent) of all government appropriations as contrasted with less than one-fifteenth (6 percent) in 4-year public institutions (derived from table 1). Similarly, Federal appropriations composed 50 percent of all government appropriations to 2-year private colleges but only 1 percent of the appropriations to their public counterparts (derived from table 1).

Federal appropriations to all institutions increased 10 percent between FY 84 and FY 85 (appendix table D). However, the rate of change differed dramatically, depending on the level of institution. Federal appropriations to 4-year institutions increased 11 percent, while those to 2-year colleges decreased almost 6 percent (appendix table D). Federal appropriations to both 4- and 2-year institutions, together with the changes in percent between FY 84 and FY 85, are presented in appendix table D, by region and by State within region.

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[3]The Grapevine data showed an increase of 10 percent between FY 84 and FY 85. The 2-year gains reported for FY 76 through FY 86 were 28, 24, 20, 22, 24, 23, 20, 16, 11, 16, and 19 percent, respectively. For a list of the few States for which the HEGIS and Grapevine data differ significantly and an explanation of the possible reasons, please contact the author of this bulletin.

[4]M. M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines, Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education: 1985-86. Washington, D.C. National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges in cooperation with the Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, 3.

[5]Ibid., 5.

Local Appropriations

In 2-year institutions within the public sector, local sources provided a significant proportion of all government appropriations--over one-quarter (27 percent). But appropriations from local governments were virtually absent in private 2-year colleges--0.3 percent (derived from table 1). In 4-year institutions, local sources contributed very little regardless of sector, although the percent was slightly higher in public institutions--0.7 and 0.5 percent in public and private 4-year institutions, respectively (derived from table 1).

Local appropriations to all institutions increased the least of all government appropriations between FY 84 and FY 85--8 percent (appendix table E). The increase was about the same in 4- and 2-year institutions--7 and 8 percent, respectively. Local appropriations to both 4- and 2-year institutions, together with the changes in percent between FY 84 and FY 85, are presented in appendix table E, by region and by State within region.

Changes in Current Funds Expenditures

In FY 85, current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers equaled $92.2 billion, $2.5 billion less than current funds revenues (appendix tables F and A, respectively). Nationally, current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers increased nearly 10 percent between FY 84 and FY 85 (appendix table F). The increase in the Higher Education Price Index between FY 84 and FY 85 was only 6.7 percent; thus, if inflation had been the only factor operating, total expenditures would have amounted to $89.7 billion instead of $92.2 billion. Therefore, $2.5 billion represented a real increase in purchasing power.

In public institutions, current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers for FY 85 amounted to $59.9 billion, an increase of almost 10 percent from the FY 84 figure of $54.6 billion (appendix table F). In private institutions, expenditures and mandatory transfers increased 9 percent, from $29.5 billion in FY 84 to $32.3 billion in FY 85.

Educational and general (E&G) expenditures and mandatory transfers amounted to almost four-fifths (78 percent) of the current funds expenditures of all institutions in FY 85--81 and 74 percent in public and private institutions, respectively (derived from table 2). In all institutions of higher education, total E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers increased almost 10 percent between FY 84 and FY 85 (appendix table G). Public institutions increased 10 percent in E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers, while private institutions increased more than 9 percent.

Among the E&G expenditures which increased the most from FY 84 to FY 85 were public service--14 percent, research--12 percent, and institutional support--11 percent (derived from table 2 and unpublished tabulations). Also contributing to the overall growth in current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers were independent operations, which grew 15 percent in all institutions of higher education (derived from table 2 and unpublished tabulations).

Table 2.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by function, and by level and control of institution: Fiscal year 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Function	Total			4-Year institutions			2-Year institutions		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 4-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 2-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Total current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers	$92,210,801	$59,922,515	$32,288,286	$80,313,754	$49,069,268	$31,244,486	$11,897,047	$10,853,247	$1,043,800
Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers	72,320,862	48,481,511	23,839,351	61,257,532	38,346,739	22,910,793	11,063,331	10,134,773	928,558
Instruction	28,777,183	20,287,410	8,489,773	23,701,987	15,468,789	8,233,198	5,075,196	4,818,621	256,575
Research	7,551,892	5,119,191	2,432,701	7,535,492	5,103,600	2,431,892	16,400	15,591	809
Public service	2,861,095	2,316,270	544,825	2,664,551	2,122,342	542,209	196,544	193,928	2,616
Academic support	6,074,253	4,267,698	1,806,555	5,214,532	3,459,789	1,754,743	859,721	807,909	51,812
Libraries	2,361,793	1,557,489	804,304	2,064,670	1,278,884	785,786	297,123	278,605	18,518
Other academic support	3,712,460	2,710,209	1,002,251	3,149,862	2,180,905	968,957	562,598	529,304	33,294
Student services	4,178,236	2,684,343	1,493,893	3,228,412	1,841,763	1,386,649	949,824	842,580	107,244
Institutional support	8,587,216	5,191,693	3,395,523	6,977,622	3,788,555	3,189,066	1,609,594	1,403,138	206,457
Operation and maintenance of plant	7,345,482	5,040,869	2,304,612	6,077,572	3,883,049	2,194,522	1,267,910	1,157,820	110,090
Scholarships and fellowships	5,929,893	2,982,769	2,947,124	4,986,300	2,219,071	2,767,230	943,593	763,698	179,895
Unrestricted	1,961,597	569,058	1,392,539	1,900,026	526,194	1,373,832	61,571	42,864	18,707
Restricted	3,968,296	2,413,711	1,554,585	3,086,273	1,692,877	1,393,398	882,021	720,834	161,187
Educational and general mandatory transfers	1,015,613	591,269	424,344	871,064	459,781	411,283	144,549	131,488	13,061
Auxiliary enterprises	10,012,248	6,431,577	3,580,671	9,190,860	5,725,284	3,465,576	821,388	706,293	115,095
Mandatory transfers	597,344	387,585	209,760	578,039	371,837	206,203	19,305	15,748	3,557
Hospitals	8,010,141	4,914,560	3,095,581	8,010,141	4,914,560	3,095,581	0	0	0
Mandatory transfers	130,892	69,072	61,819	130,892	69,072	61,819	0	0	0
Independent operations	1,867,350	94,867	1,772,683	1,855,222	82,685	1,772,537	12,328	12,182	146
Mandatory transfers	1,899	451	1,449	1,799	443	1,357	100	8	92

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

Expenditures for scholarships and fellowships increased over 9 percent between FY 84 and FY 85 in all institutions of higher education, although the rate of increase differed by control of institution and whether restrictions were placed on their usage (derived from table 2 and unpublished tabulations). Unrestricted scholarship and fellowship awards increased 13 percent across all institutions--10 and 14 percent in public and private institutions, respectively (appendix table H). Restricted scholarship and fellowship awards increased almost 8 percent across all institutions--8 percent in public institutions and over 7 percent in private institutions (appendix table I).

Expenditures by Function in Public vs. Private 4-Year Institutions

Public and private 4-year institutions are very similar in the distribution of their expenditures. The proportions of the budget spent in FY 85 for instruction, research, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of physical plant, E&G mandatory transfers, auxiliary enterprises, and hospitals corresponded closely in public and private 4-year institutions (figure 3 and table 2).

The few distinct differences between public and private 4-year institutions occurred in categories which represented relatively small proportions of all current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers. For example, the percent spent for public service was two-and-one-half times as high in public as in private 4-year colleges and universities--4.3 and 1.7 percent, respectively (derived from table 2). However, the proportion expended for independent operations was much larger in private than in public 4-year institutions--5.7 and 0.2 percent, respectively (derived from table 2).

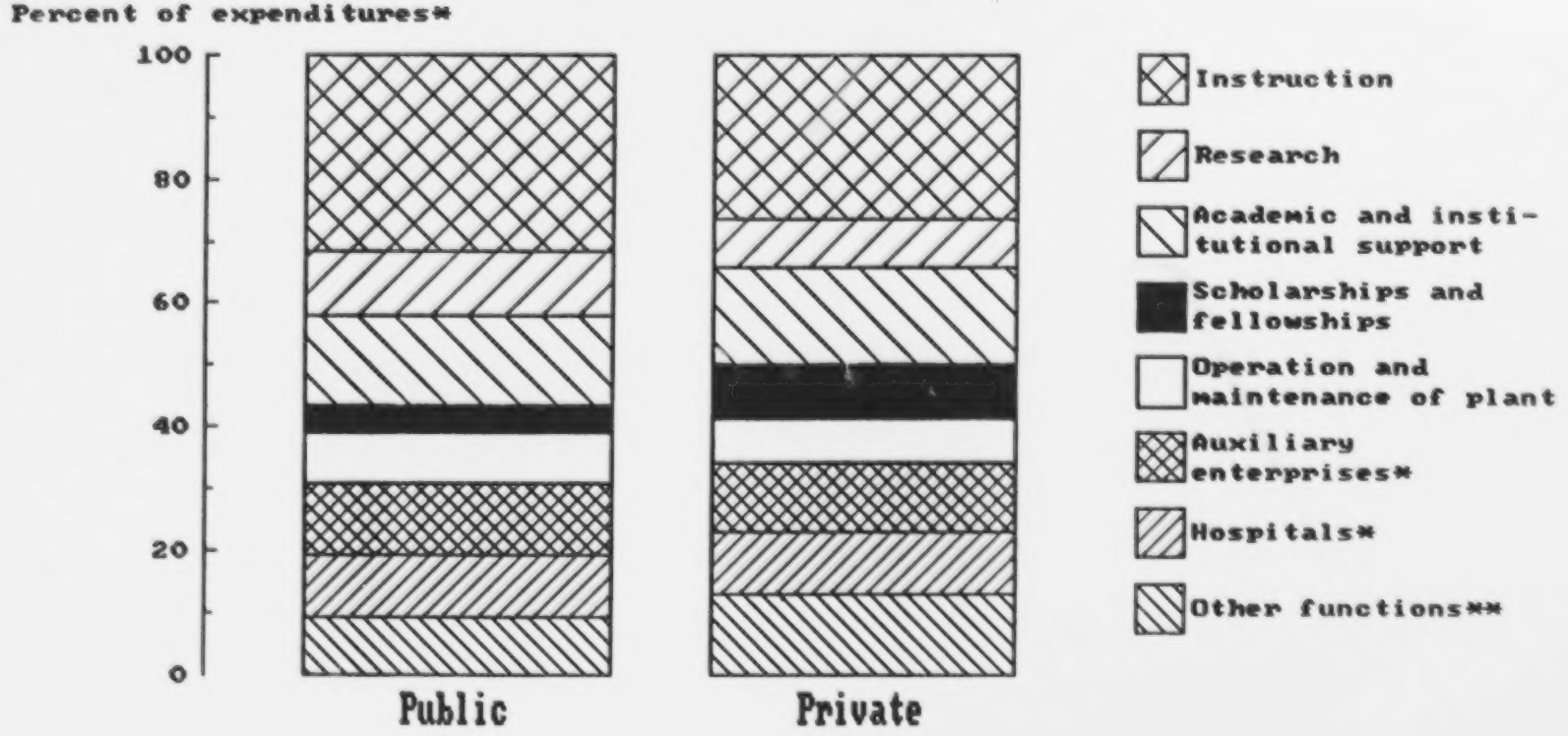
More significantly, scholarship and fellowship awards composed almost 9 percent of all current funds expended by private 4-year institutions, almost twice the proportion spent by their public counterparts--4.5 percent (figure 3, derived from table 2). Among all scholarships and fellowships awarded by private 4-year institutions, half (50 percent) were restricted by the donor, while more than three-quarters (76 percent) of all awards given by public 4-year institutions were restricted (derived from table 2).

Expenditures by Function in Public vs. Private 2-Year Institutions

As in 4-year institutions, there are far more similarities than differences in the distribution of expenditures in 2-year public and private institutions. For example, the costs for research, academic support, student services, operation and maintenance of physical plant, E&G mandatory transfers, and independent operations represented essentially the same proportions of the total current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers in all 2-year institutions, regardless of control (figure 4 and table 2).

Unlike their 4-year counterparts, 2-year public and private colleges differed primarily in expenditures which represented a larger share of the budget. For example, the percent of all current funds spent for instruction by public 2-year institutions--44 percent--was almost double that spent by private 2-year institutions--25 percent (derived from table 2). However, the proportion of the budget devoted to institutional support was one-and-one-half times as high in private 2-year colleges--20 percent--as in public 2-year colleges--13 percent.

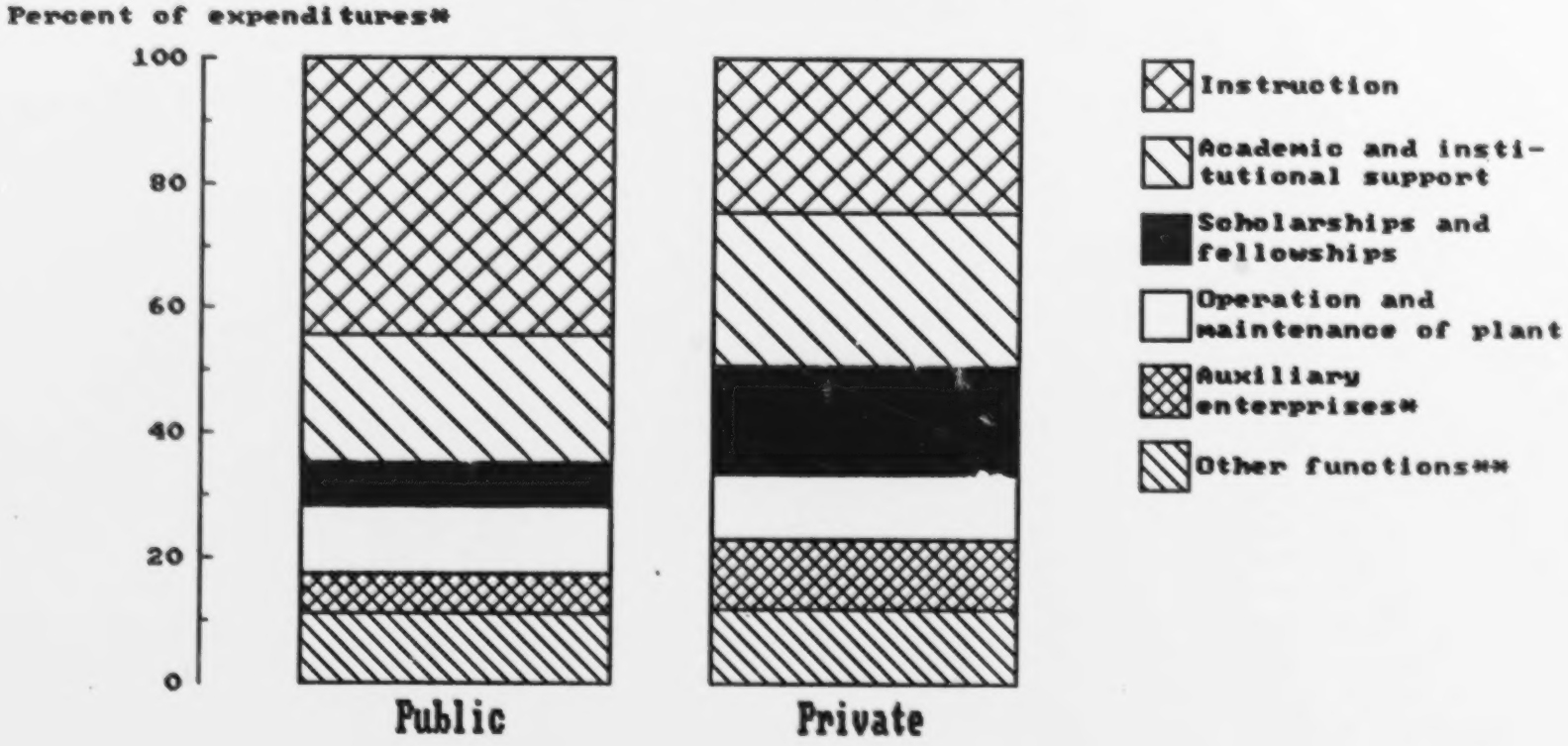
Figure 3.--Distribution of current funds expenditures* of 4-year institutions, by source: Fiscal year 1985



SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

*And mandatory transfers.
**Includes public service, student services, E&G mandatory transfers, and independent operations.

Figure 4.--Distribution of current funds expenditures* of 2-year institutions, by source: Fiscal year 1985



SOURCE: NEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

*And mandatory transfers.
**Includes research, public service, E&G mandatory transfers, and independent operations.

Similarly, scholarships and fellowships awarded by private 2-year colleges composed 17 percent of their current funds expenditures, almost two-and-one-half times the 7 percent awarded by public 2-year colleges (derived from table 2). Finally, the portion of the budget spent on auxiliary enterprises by private 2-year institutions--11 percent--was almost double that spent by their public counterparts--6.5 percent (derived from table 2).

Student-Related Revenues and Expenditures per FTE Student

Educators and researchers alike are interested in the amounts of funds which come from students and which are used specifically on their behalf. On the average, how much student-related revenue is generated? How much is spent on student-related expenditures? Do the answers differ depending on the control of institution? By examining selected revenues and expenditures per FTE student, these questions may be explored.

Selected Current Funds Revenues per FTE Student

As expected, average tuition and fees per FTE student were almost four times as great in private as in public 4-year institutions--$5,822 vs. $1,616 (table 3). Similarly, average tuition and fees amounted to $3,169 per FTE student in private 2-year colleges, more than four times the average of $735 in public 2-year colleges (table 3). In addition, the revenues from auxiliary enterprises per FTE student were greater in both 4- and 2-year private institutions than in their public counterparts (table 3).

Selected Current Funds Expenditures per FTE Student

Virtually all expenditures of a college or university benefit students in some way; however, certain expenditures benefit students more specifically. These include the funds spent for instruction, academic support, student services, scholarships and fellowships, and auxiliary enterprises.

In 4-year institutions, average expenditures per FTE student were almost the same in public and private institutions, except for student services and scholarship and fellowship awards (table 4). For example, private 4-year institutions spent over one-and-one-half times as much per FTE student on student services as their public counterparts--$675 vs. $435. This ratio was even greater with scholarships and fellowships, particularly unrestricted awards. Overall, private 4-year institutions spent over two-and-one-half times as much per FTE student on scholarships and fellowships as their public counterparts--$1,347 vs. $524 (table 4).

The average unrestricted scholarship and fellowship award was more than five times as large in private as in public 4-year institutions--$669 vs. $124 (table 4). However, average Pell grants per FTE student were about equal in 4-year institutions, regardless of control--$253 and $248 for private and public institutions, respectively. Other awards restricted by the donor were almost three times as great in private as in public 4-year institutions--$425 vs. $151 (table 4).

Table 3.--Student-related current funds revenues per FTE student of institutions of higher education, by source, and by level and control of institution: Fiscal year 1985

Source of selected revenues	Total			4-Year institutions			2-Year institutions		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 4-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 2-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Tuition and fees	$2,378	$1,294	$5,574	$2,990	$1,616	$5,822	$929	$735	$3,169
Auxiliary enterprises	1,128	942	1,678	1,475	1,323	1,789	308	282	603

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

Table 4.--Student-related current funds expenditures per FTE student of institutions of higher education, by function, and by level and control of institution: Fiscal year 1985

Function of selected expenditures	Total			4-Year institutions			2-Year institutions		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 4-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All 2-year institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Instruction	$3,215	$3,033	$3,745	$3,767	$3,650	$4,007	$1,909	$1,969	$1,209
Academic support	679	638	797	829	816	854	323	330	244
Libraries	264	233	335	328	302	382	112	114	87
Other academic support	415	405	462	501	515	472	212	216	157
Student services	467	402	659	513	435	675	357	344	505
Scholarships and fellowships	662	446	1,300	792	524	1,347	355	312	848
Unrestricted	219	85	614	302	124	669	23	18	88
Restricted	443	361	686	490	399	678	332	295	760
Pell grants	252	241	287	250	248	253	258	227	618
Other	191	121	398	241	151	425	73	68	141
Auxiliary enterprises	1,118	962	1,579	1,461	1,331	1,687	309	289	542

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

Between public and private 2-year institutions, even more differences were apparent in expenditures per FTE student. Private 2-year colleges spent almost triple the amount per FTE student on scholarships and fellowships that their public counterparts spent--$848 vs. $312 (table 4). This difference was particularly evident with unrestricted scholarship and fellowship awards, which were almost five times as great per FTE student in private as in public 2-year colleges--$88 vs. $18. Even the average Pell grant per FTE student was significantly higher (almost triple) in private than public 2-year institutions--$618 vs. $227, as were other restricted scholarship and fellowship awards--$141 vs. $68 (table 4).

Private 2-year institutions spent almost one-and-one-half times the amount on student services per FTE student as their public counterparts--$505 vs. $344 (table 4). Similarly, in private 2-year colleges, the expenditures for auxiliary enterprises per FTE student were almost double those in public 2-year colleges--$542 vs. $289. Conversely, expenditures for instruction and academic support per FTE student were close to one-and-one-half times as high in public as in private 2-year colleges--$1,969 vs. $1,209 for instruction and $330 vs. $244 for academic support (table 4). Some of these differences may be attributable to higher salaries for instructional staff in public 2-year institutions.

Auxiliary Enterprises Revenues and Expenditures per FTE Student

Both the revenues and expenditures per FTE student for auxiliary enterprises were almost identical in 4- and 2-year institutions, particularly in those publicly controlled (tables 3 and 4). This indicates that auxiliary enterprises--such as residence halls, food services, student health services, college unions, college stores, barber shops, and intercollegiate athletics--are basically self-supporting.

In private institutions, although they were very similar, the revenues per FTE student from auxiliary enterprises exceeded the expenditures slightly (tables 3 and 4, respectively). In public institutions, the reverse was true.

For More Information

Computer tapes or special tabulations containing these and other HEGIS survey data, by fiscal year, may be obtained by contacting:

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Information Systems and Media Services
555 New Jersey Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20208-1327
Telephone: (202) 357-6520

Appendix

Technical Notes

The HEGIS finance survey form was sent to every 4- and 2-year institution of higher education in the aggregate United States with accreditations recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. This report, however, covers the 50 States and the District of Columbia and excludes the outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). Details about the HEGIS finance survey universe for FY 84 and FY 85 are presented below.

Fiscal year	Size of universe	Number of respondents	Response rate	Number imputed	Number on file	Percent on file
1984	3,330	2,880	86.5	422[1]	3,302	99.2
1985	3,379	2,959	87.6	370[2]	3,329	98.5

[1]In FY 84, two methods of imputation (estimation) were used to handle nonresponse. If FY 83 data were available for a nonrespondent (N=409), the current funds revenues and expenditures were inflated using the Higher Education Price Index. If no FY 83 data were available (N=13), current data were used from peer institutions selected for similarity of enrollment (within 25 percent), control (public or private), type and level (university, other 4-year, 2-year, or 4- or 2-year branch of a multicampus university or other 4-year institution), location (region), academic programs, and highest level of offering of institution. No data were imputed for small institutions new to the finance survey universe in FY 83 that had been nonrespondents in both FY 83 and FY 84 (N=28).

[2]In FY 85, two strategies were used to handle nonresponse. If FY 84 data were available for a nonrespondent (N=370), the current funds revenues and expenditures were inflated using the Higher Education Price Index. If no FY 84 data were available (N=50), the institution's name and FICE code were entered on the file, together with a zero for the first data element. No data were entered for the remaining data elements.

Since this bulletin includes a duplicate count of Pell grants in both current funds revenues and expenditures, these statistics must be adjusted if the user (1) wants to conduct trend analyses using data from years prior to FY 83 or (2) wants to compare these data to those in other CES publications from which the duplicate Pell grants have been removed. Prior to FY 83, HEGIS finance survey respondents were specifically instructed not to report Pell grants, a form of agency funds, in restricted Federal grants and contracts (under current funds revenues) and in restricted scholarships and fellowships (under current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers) because institutions have no control over the selection of recipients. However, Pell grants were already included in revenues (under tuition, and to some extent, under auxiliary enterprises) and in expenditures (under the category in which they were used by the institution). Beginning in FY 83, the HEGIS finance survey included a

separate item requesting the amount of Pell grants disbursed and also instructed respondents to include Pell grants in restricted Federal grants and contracts and in restricted scholarships and fellowships. In other CES publications--"Higher Education Finance Trends, 1970-71 to 1983-84" and the Digest of Education Statistics--the duplicate Pell grants reported in FY 83 and subsequent years were removed from these categories, as well as from the totals for current funds revenues and expenditures. Thus, in order to compare the FY 85 data with the data reported in these publications, the Pell grant figures presented below must be subtracted from the FY 85 data.

(Amounts in thousands)

	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
Total	$2,259,538	$1,572,708	$686,830
Public	1,607,965	1,052,350	555,615
Private	651,573	520,358	131,215

SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1985."

State Appropriation Data Collected by Chambers, Hines, and Pruyne

Data on State appropriations are also collected by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne (and formerly by M. M. Chambers) at Illinois State University. Each month, they present the data for selected States in Grapevine, a publication of the University's Center for Higher Education. The data for all States are then compiled in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, published annually since 1959-60 by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The Grapevine data are not strictly comparable to the HEGIS data, however. While the HEGIS data are collected strictly from the institutions, the Grapevine data are collected primarily from the State Higher Education Finance Officers and also from a few State officials (e.g., budget officers) and the presidents of a few major universities. The Grapevine data include funds which are excluded from State appropriations in the HEGIS data, such as:

- Funds appropriated for State scholarships and other student financial aid;
- Funds destined for higher education, but which may be appropriated to and disbursed by other State agencies (e.g., funds for faculty salaries or fringe benefits appropriated to the State comptroller or treasurer, funds for medical and health education appropriated to a State health department); and
- Funds appropriated to statewide coordinating or governing boards either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to institutions or both.

Definitions

Academic support. Expenditures for the support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, or public service. Includes expenditures for libraries, museums, galleries, audio/visual services, academic computing support, academic administration, personnel development, and course and curriculum development.

Auxiliary enterprises, expenditures. Expenditures for those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

Auxiliary enterprises, sales and services of. Revenues generated by the auxiliary enterprise operations of the institution, which are managed as essentially self-supporting activities, such as residence halls, food services, student health services, college unions, college stores, barber shops, etc.

Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers. The costs incurred for expenditures for goods and services used in the conduct of the institution's operations. They include the acquisition cost of capital assets, such as equipment and library books, to the extent current funds are budgeted for and used by operating departments for such purposes.

Current funds revenues. All unrestricted gifts and other unrestricted revenues earned during the fiscal year and restricted current funds to the extent that such funds were expended for current operating purposes.

Educational activities, sales and services of. Revenues derived from the sales of goods or services that are incidental to the conduct of instruction, research, or public service. Examples include film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products.

Educational and general (E&G) expenditures and mandatory transfers. E&G expenditures include funds for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and E&G mandatory transfers. Excludes expenditures and mandatory transfers for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.

Endowment income. Revenues from the unrestricted income of endowment and similar funds; restricted income of endowment and similar funds to the extent expended for current operating purposes; and income from funds held in trust by others under irrevocable trusts. Excludes capital gains or losses, which are treated as transfers, not revenues.

Four-year institutions. Higher education institutions offering at least a 4-year program of college-level studies wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree. This category also includes postsecondary institutions which typically comprise one or more graduate or professional schools.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment. Enrollment of full-time and the full-time equivalent of part-time students as reported by the institution or as computed by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

Government appropriations. All amounts received from or made available to the institution through acts of a legislative body, except grants or contracts. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Examples are Federal land-grant appropriations and Federal revenue sharing funds. Federal appropriations received through State channels are a subset of this category.

Government grants and contracts. Revenues from governmental agencies which are for specific research projects or other types of programs. Examples are research projects, training programs, and similar activities for which amounts are received or expenditures are reimbursable under the terms of a government grant or contract. Direct costs incurred are reported as restricted revenues; related indirect costs recovered are reported as unrestricted revenues. Pell grants are included.

Higher Education Price Index (HEPI).[6] This index is designed to measure average changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities. To estimate changes in inflation versus real purchasing power over time, the percent increases in the HEPI may be compared with the percent increases in current funds expenditures.

Hospitals, expenditures. All expenditures, except depreciation, associated with the operation of the hospital, including nursing expenses, other professional services, general services, administrative services, fiscal services, and charges for physical plant operations.

Hospitals, sales and services of. Revenues (net of discounts and allowances) of a hospital operated by the institution, including revenues of health clinics that are part of the hospital unless such clinics are part of the student health services program. Excludes gifts, grants, contracts, appropriations, research revenues, and endowment income.

Independent operations, expenditures. All funds expended for operations that are independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution, although they may indirectly contribute to the enhancement of these programs. This category is generally limited to expenditures of a major federally funded research and development center. Excludes expenditures of operations owned and managed as investments of the institution's endowment funds.

Independent operations, revenues. Funds associated with operations independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution (i.e., instruction, research, public service), although they may

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[6]Compiled by Kent Halstead and presented in U.S. Department of Education, National Institute of Education, Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges. Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983. Updated yearly by Research Associates of Washington, 2605 Klingle Road NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

indirectly contribute to the enhancement of these programs. This category generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers.

Institutional support. Expenditures for the day-to day operational support of the institution, excluding expenditures for physical plant operations. Includes general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and community relations.

Instruction. Expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenditures for departmental research and public service, which are not separately budgeted, for both credit and noncredit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Mandatory transfers. Those transfers from current funds that must be made in order to fulfill a binding legal obligation of the institution. Includes mandatory debt-service provisions relating to academic and administrative buildings, including (1) amounts set aside for debt retirement and interest and (2) required provisions for renewal and replacements to the extent not financed from other sources.

Operation and maintenance of plant. All expenditures for operations established to provide service and maintenance related to campus grounds and facilities used for educational and general purposes. Excludes expenditures made from the institutional plant funds accounts.

Other sources, revenues. All items or revenues not covered by other definitions. Examples are interest income and gains (net of losses) from investments of unrestricted current funds. Includes revenues resulting from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution (e.g., the sale of computer time).

Pell Grants. Restricted Federal student financial aid received but only to the extent disbursed. (Authorized by Public Law 92-318, as amended, Public Law 94-482, Education Amendments of 1972, Title IV; 20 U.S. Code, sec. 1070a-176.) Formerly Basic Equal Opportunity Grants (BEOG's).

Private gifts, grants, and contracts. Revenues from private donors for which no legal consideration is involved, including those funds for which specific goods and services must be provided to the funder as stipulation for receipt of the funds. Includes only those gifts, grants, and contracts that are directly related to instruction, research, or public service. Moneys received from a foreign government and the estimated dollar amount of contributed services are reported here.

Public service. All funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution. Includes expenditures for community services and cooperative extension services.

Research. All funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution.

Scholarships and fellowships. Moneys given in the form of outright grants and trainee stipends to individuals enrolled in formal coursework, either for credit or not. Includes aid to students in the form of tuition or fee remissions. Excludes those remissions which are granted because of faculty or staff status (charged to staff benefits). Excludes College Work-Study Program expenses, which are reported where the student served (e.g., dining halls, auxiliary enterprises; for a professor, instruction; etc.). Includes Pell grants.

Student services. Funds expended for admissions, registrar activities, and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and to the intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instruction program. Examples are career guidance, counseling, financial aid administration, student health services (except when operated as a self-supporting auxiliary enterprise). Includes the administrative allowance for Pell grants.

Restricted revenues. Those funds available for financing operations but which are limited by donors and other external agencies to specific purposes, programs, departments, or schools. Externally imposed restrictions are to be contrasted with internal designations imposed by the governing board on unrestricted funds.

Tuition and fees. Charges assessed against students for current operating purposes, even if there is no intention of collecting from the student (i.e., tuition and fee remissions), including those tuitions and fees which are remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriation. Excludes charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises.

Two-year institutions. Higher education institutions that offer degrees and awards for work below the bachelor's level.

Unrestricted revenues. Funds received, including institutional funds, for which no stipulation was made by the donor or other external agency as to the purpose for which they should be expended.

Tables

A. Current funds revenues of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

B. Tuition and fees of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

C. State appropriations of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

D. Federal appropriations of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

E. Local appropriations of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

F. Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

G. Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

H. Scholarship and fellowship awards from unrestricted funds of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

I. Scholarship and fellowship awards from restricted funds of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

Appendix Table A.--Current funds revenues of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
50 States and D.C....	$86,537,003	$56,023,637	$30,513,367	$94,732,233	$61,402,124	$33,330,109	9.5	9.6	9.2
New England.....	6,599,883	2,054,022	4,545,861	7,284,962	2,302,763	4,982,198	10.4	12.1	9.6
Connecticut.....	1,236,085	506,904	729,101	1,336,838	543,218	793,620	8.2	7.2	8.8
Maine.....	323,198	207,164	116,035	350,506	221,654	128,851	8.4	7.0	11.0
Massachusetts.....	3,861,370	810,592	3,050,778	4,318,888	970,288	3,348,601	11.8	19.7	9.8
New Hampshire.....	396,823	165,242	231,581	427,172	177,920	249,252	7.6	7.7	7.6
Rhode Island.....	480,771	195,488	285,282	519,923	206,144	313,778	8.1	5.5	10.0
Vermont.....	301,715	168,632	133,083	331,635	183,538	148,096	9.9	8.8	11.3
Mideast.....	18,467,492	8,108,052	10,359,440	20,244,499	8,904,204	11,340,295	9.6	9.8	9.5
Delaware.....	226,800	212,784	14,016	248,187	233,159	15,028	9.4	9.6	7.2
District of Columbia...	1,275,502	83,853	1,191,649	1,396,126	89,843	1,306,283	9.5	7.1	9.6
Maryland.....	1,717,431	974,559	742,872	1,914,940	1,089,340	825,600	11.5	11.8	11.1
New Jersey.....	1,924,434	1,226,094	698,340	2,098,326	1,354,709	743,617	9.0	10.5	6.5
New York.....	8,399,410	3,484,611	4,914,800	9,233,694	3,822,761	5,410,933	9.9	9.7	10.1
Pennsylvania.....	4,923,913	2,126,152	2,797,762	5,353,226	2,314,391	3,038,835	8.7	8.9	8.6
Great Lakes.....	15,004,170	10,350,715	4,653,455	16,218,517	11,195,704	5,022,812	8.1	8.2	7.9
Illinois.....	4,645,835	2,178,587	2,467,248	5,049,460	2,387,138	2,662,322	8.7	9.6	7.9
Indiana.....	1,955,061	1,456,741	498,320	2,103,762	1,569,185	534,577	7.6	7.7	7.3
Michigan.....	3,083,727	2,654,199	429,528	3,334,888	2,866,392	468,496	8.1	8.0	9.1
Ohio.....	3,411,803	2,503,659	908,144	3,686,582	2,699,676	986,906	8.1	7.8	8.7
Wisconsin.....	1,907,743	1,557,529	350,213	2,043,824	1,673,313	370,511	7.1	7.4	5.8
Plains.....	6,729,480	4,786,966	1,942,514	7,280,272	5,189,864	2,090,408	8.2	8.4	7.6
Iowa.....	1,313,898	982,573	331,325	1,435,885	1,081,411	354,473	9.3	10.1	7.0
Kansas.....	881,237	779,751	101,486	947,671	843,007	104,664	7.5	8.1	3.1
Minnesota.....	1,684,657	1,223,205	461,453	1,838,021	1,329,949	508,073	9.1	8.7	10.1
Missouri.....	1,720,638	891,607	829,022	1,854,992	962,289	892,703	7.8	7.9	7.7
Nebraska.....	646,872	497,992	148,880	699,764	543,314	156,451	8.2	9.1	5.1
North Dakota.....	290,325	261,383	18,942	303,176	282,472	20,703	8.2	8.1	9.3
South Dakota.....	201,861	150,455	51,406	200,763	147,422	53,341	-0.5	-2.0	3.8

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table A.--Current funds revenues of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1983--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1983			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1983		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Southeast	$15,904,499	$11,834,183	$4,070,316	$17,480,612	$13,065,346	$4,415,267	9.9	10.4	8.5
Alabama	1,267,437	1,105,435	162,002	1,475,278	1,281,044	194,234	16.4	15.9	19.9
Arkansas	525,972	453,543	72,429	595,204	517,858	77,346	13.2	14.2	6.8
Florida	2,230,231	1,562,740	667,491	2,436,404	1,712,369	724,033	9.2	9.6	8.5
Georgia	1,950,539	1,327,323	623,236	2,087,102	1,402,118	684,983	8.5	8.5	8.6
Kentucky	1,036,583	857,116	179,466	1,102,739	899,316	203,243	6.4	4.9	13.2
Louisiana	1,282,646	968,319	324,347	1,391,355	1,047,800	343,555	7.6	8.2	5.9
Mississippi	756,759	690,576	66,183	786,979	715,345	71,634	3.7	3.3	8.2
North Carolina	2,266,153	1,528,650	737,505	2,508,147	1,715,189	792,959	10.7	12.2	7.5
South Carolina	1,188,297	1,006,199	182,099	1,301,423	1,098,636	202,787	13.1	14.5	6.9
Tennessee	1,524,588	880,813	643,775	1,699,337	1,006,768	692,569	11.5	14.3	7.6
Virginia	1,849,898	1,505,586	344,312	2,105,501	1,734,099	371,403	13.8	15.2	7.9
West Virginia	491,463	423,993	67,472	447,997	375,227	72,770	-8.8	-11.5	7.9
Southwest	7,388,084	6,233,840	1,154,244	7,873,842	6,616,281	1,257,561	6.6	6.1	9.0
Arizona	973,921	927,099	46,822	1,020,641	964,939	55,702	4.8	4.1	19.0
New Mexico	422,121	407,199	14,922	469,662	454,086	15,577	11.3	11.5	4.4
Oklahoma	947,397	776,825	170,572	979,638	797,654	181,984	3.4	2.7	6.7
Texas	5,044,646	4,122,717	921,929	5,403,901	4,399,602	1,004,299	7.1	6.7	8.9
Rocky Mountains	2,529,319	2,135,522	393,797	2,706,612	2,289,554	417,058	7.0	7.2	5.9
Colorado	1,129,730	975,449	154,281	1,196,879	1,035,362	161,517	5.9	6.1	4.7
Idaho	259,462	213,787	45,675	282,366	233,151	49,215	8.8	9.1	7.7
Montana	202,785	182,096	20,689	213,172	191,515	21,657	5.1	5.2	4.7
Utah	734,615	561,463	173,152	820,566	635,896	184,670	11.7	13.3	6.7
Wyoming	202,726	202,726	0	193,629	193,629	0	-4.5	-4.5	0.0
Far West	13,128,968	9,735,228	3,393,740	14,788,001	10,983,493	3,804,508	12.6	12.8	12.1
Alaska	252,789	234,473	18,315	248,432	236,349	12,083	-1.7	0.8	-34.0
California	9,958,143	6,970,124	2,988,021	11,420,684	8,042,211	3,378,433	14.7	13.4	13.1
Hawaii	296,486	279,838	16,648	317,783	298,483	19,298	7.2	6.7	15.9
Nevada	147,274	146,078	1,196	161,121	159,807	1,314	9.4	9.4	9.9
Oregon	968,058	833,345	132,713	1,032,486	867,963	164,520	6.3	3.9	7.7
Washington	1,486,217	1,269,370	216,847	1,607,315	1,378,673	228,640	8.2	8.6	5.5
U.S. Service Schools	785,110	785,110	0	834,916	834,916	0	8.9	8.9	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1983."

Appendix Table B.--Tuition and fees of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
50 States and D.C....	$19,714,884	$8,123,318	$11,591,566	$21,283,329	$8,647,637	$12,635,691	8.0	6.5	9.0
New England.....	2,395,583	411,183	1,984,401	2,558,684	395,517	2,163,167	6.8	-3.8	9.0
Connecticut.....	373,569	80,439	293,129	407,979	89,930	318,048	9.2	11.8	8.5
Maine.....	104,666	40,235	64,430	110,942	39,803	71,139	6.0	-1.1	10.4
Massachusetts.....	1,421,840	143,108	1,278,732	1,503,249	104,229	1,399,020	5.7	-27.2	9.4
New Hampshire.....	167,304	53,526	113,777	180,692	60,144	120,548	8.0	12.4	6.0
Rhode Island.....	193,835	38,691	155,144	209,111	40,952	168,159	7.9	5.8	8.4
Vermont.....	134,370	55,183	79,187	146,712	60,439	86,253	9.2	9.6	8.9
Mideast.....	5,496,361	1,623,905	3,872,656	5,994,777	1,769,994	4,224,783	9.1	9.0	9.1
Delaware.....	59,952	51,068	8,883	66,287	57,024	9,263	10.6	11.7	4.3
District of Columbia...	340,301	5,685	334,617	375,973	6,183	369,790	10.5	8.8	10.5
Maryland.....	329,258	196,880	132,378	386,325	238,684	147,641	17.3	21.2	11.5
New Jersey.....	509,943	241,755	268,188	536,031	250,240	285,792	5.1	3.5	6.6
New York.....	2,666,598	581,827	2,084,771	2,925,273	640,961	2,284,313	9.7	10.2	9.6
Pennsylvania.....	1,590,310	546,690	1,043,820	1,704,886	576,903	1,127,983	7.2	5.5	8.1
Great Lakes.....	3,738,450	1,963,339	1,773,111	4,000,454	2,061,632	1,938,822	7.0	4.9	9.3
Illinois.....	1,026,592	332,360	694,231	1,130,802	370,950	759,852	10.2	11.6	9.5
Indiana.....	489,982	253,682	236,300	519,763	262,665	257,098	6.1	3.5	8.8
Michigan.....	781,264	559,038	222,226	815,200	567,149	248,051	4.3	1.5	11.6
Ohio.....	1,046,763	577,645	469,118	1,109,536	597,340	512,216	6.0	3.4	9.2
Wisconsin.....	393,849	242,613	151,236	425,133	263,527	161,606	7.9	8.6	6.9
Plains.....	1,453,823	681,476	772,348	1,579,303	745,318	833,787	8.6	9.4	8.0
Iowa.....	304,328	119,408	184,919	336,354	138,280	198,074	10.5	15.8	7.1
Kansas.....	141,614	101,159	40,454	151,261	109,350	41,912	6.8	8.1	3.6
Minnesota.....	369,339	171,575	197,764	410,135	191,346	218,789	11.0	11.5	10.6
Missouri.....	412,706	157,526	255,179	444,608	168,629	275,979	7.7	7.0	8.2
Nebraska.....	124,501	64,151	60,351	132,661	69,362	63,299	6.6	8.1	4.9
North Dakota.....	43,049	36,185	6,864	46,053	38,695	7,358	7.0	6.9	7.2
South Dakota.....	58,287	31,471	26,816	58,232	29,857	28,376	-0.1	-5.1	5.8

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table B.--Tuition and fees of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Southeast	$2,934,168	$1,530,956	$1,403,212	$3,168,886	$1,634,934	$1,533,952	8.0	6.8	9.3
Alabama	201,759	142,381	59,378	220,428	153,611	66,817	9.3	7.9	12.5
Arkansas	88,322	58,629	29,693	90,519	60,187	30,332	2.5	2.7	2.2
Florida	519,328	207,291	312,038	573,215	225,625	347,590	10.4	8.8	11.4
Georgia	298,254	137,331	160,923	328,110	152,781	175,329	10.0	11.3	9.0
Kentucky	177,407	106,010	71,397	198,018	113,760	84,258	11.6	7.3	18.0
Louisiana	225,544	122,050	103,495	239,464	128,842	110,622	6.2	5.6	6.9
Mississippi	114,764	88,309	26,455	121,225	92,882	28,343	5.6	5.2	7.1
North Carolina	339,786	132,807	206,979	358,562	136,411	222,151	5.5	2.7	7.3
South Carolina	190,918	110,755	80,163	198,196	112,108	86,088	3.8	1.2	7.4
Tennessee	300,113	127,488	172,625	319,761	135,182	184,579	6.5	6.0	6.9
Virginia	390,280	243,232	147,048	440,543	278,614	161,928	12.9	14.5	10.1
West Virginia	87,693	54,675	33,018	80,844	44,930	35,914	-7.8	-17.8	8.8
Southwest	950,667	558,288	392,379	1,010,555	582,383	428,172	6.3	4.3	9.1
Arizona	167,711	138,204	29,507	185,842	149,696	36,164	10.8	8.3	22.6
New Mexico	44,658	37,050	7,608	47,410	39,350	8,060	6.2	6.2	5.9
Oklahoma	130,273	64,279	65,994	140,356	67,140	73,415	7.9	4.5	11.2
Texas	608,025	318,755	289,270	636,738	326,197	310,333	4.7	2.3	7.4
Rocky Mountains	479,600	322,052	157,548	506,266	342,895	163,371	5.6	6.5	3.7
Colorado	291,300	200,098	91,202	305,050	211,593	93,457	4.7	5.7	2.5
Idaho	41,512	26,414	15,098	45,878	30,372	15,506	10.5	15.0	2.7
Montana	32,388	24,353	8,035	33,824	25,502	8,322	4.4	4.7	3.6
Utah	102,113	58,899	43,214	107,802	61,715	46,086	5.6	4.8	6.6
Wyoming	12,288	12,288	0	13,712	13,712	0	11.6	11.6	0.0
Far West	2,266,031	1,030,121	1,235,910	2,464,401	1,114,765	1,349,636	8.8	8.2	9.2
Alaska	15,929	13,659	2,270	16,943	14,574	2,369	6.4	6.7	4.4
California	1,698,141	691,999	1,006,142	1,870,307	766,745	1,103,562	10.1	10.8	9.7
Hawaii	33,676	22,017	11,660	40,732	27,379	13,352	21.0	24.4	14.5
Nevada	23,013	22,498	514	22,680	22,152	528	-1.4	-1.5	2.7
Oregon	206,105	122,208	83,897	210,722	121,048	89,675	2.2	-0.9	6.9
Washington	289,167	157,739	131,428	303,017	162,867	140,150	4.8	3.3	6.6
U.S. Service Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: NEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Appendix Table C.--State appropriations to institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
50 States and D.C....	$23,635,761	$19,094,680	$4,541,081	$26,373,160	$21,463,036	$4,908,124	11.6	12.4	8.1
New England.....	816,368	650,152	166,216	986,368	791,163	195,205	20.8	21.7	17.4
Connecticut.....	223,961	181,691	42,270	238,386	189,597	48,789	6.4	4.4	15.4
Maine.....	75,723	63,225	12,498	88,079	74,258	13,821	16.3	17.5	10.6
Massachusetts.....	356,516	276,257	80,259	489,770	390,580	99,190	37.4	41.4	23.6
New Hampshire.....	40,274	31,552	8,722	42,375	32,599	9,776	5.2	3.3	12.1
Rhode Island.....	90,768	71,137	19,631	97,082	76,513	20,569	7.0	7.6	4.8
Vermont.....	29,127	26,291	2,836	30,675	27,616	3,059	5.3	5.0	7.9
Mideast.....	3,558,332	3,031,608	526,724	3,901,180	3,312,600	588,580	9.6	9.3	11.7
Delaware.....	72,628	57,307	15,321	79,962	63,130	16,832	10.1	10.2	9.9
District of Columbia...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland.....	428,877	352,523	76,354	459,289	378,600	80,689	7.1	7.4	5.7
New Jersey.....	544,687	486,895	57,792	616,787	550,396	66,391	13.2	13.0	14.9
New York.....	1,820,712	1,533,973	286,739	1,996,435	1,671,550	324,885	9.7	9.0	13.3
Pennsylvania.....	691,429	600,911	90,518	748,707	648,924	99,783	8.3	8.0	10.2
Great Lakes.....	3,651,356	3,135,231	516,125	3,970,755	3,422,225	554,530	8.9	9.2	7.4
Illinois.....	885,358	751,521	133,837	967,013	823,013	144,002	9.2	9.5	7.8
Indiana.....	511,367	475,970	35,397	554,227	515,894	38,333	8.4	8.4	8.3
Michigan.....	851,097	711,777	139,320	936,288	784,405	151,883	10.0	10.2	9.0
Ohio.....	822,432	697,207	125,243	917,596	783,821	133,775	11.6	12.4	6.8
Wisconsin.....	581,080	498,754	82,326	601,628	515,092	86,536	3.5	3.3	5.1
Plains.....	1,845,166	1,616,874	228,292	1,985,407	1,732,486	252,921	7.6	7.2	10.8
Iowa.....	382,532	318,185	64,347	403,014	336,668	66,346	5.4	5.8	3.1
Kansas.....	308,086	279,901	28,185	331,528	301,727	29,801	7.6	7.8	5.7
Minnesota.....	444,235	383,504	60,731	472,857	398,601	74,256	6.4	3.9	22.3
Missouri.....	354,655	314,775	39,880	392,112	348,606	43,506	10.6	10.7	9.1
Nebraska.....	195,401	173,806	21,595	213,298	190,209	23,089	9.2	9.4	6.9
North Dakota.....	105,058	91,504	13,554	118,102	102,179	15,923	12.4	11.7	17.5
South Dakota.....	55,199	55,199	0	54,496	54,496	0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table C.--State appropriations to institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
Southeast	$5,502,393	$4,476,820	$1,025,573	$6,317,791	$5,154,455	$1,163,336	14.8	15.1	13.4
Alabama	419,700	358,715	60,985	543,424	444,960	98,464	29.5	24.0	61.5
Arkansas	195,381	176,190	19,191	245,762	221,004	24,758	25.8	25.4	29.0
Florida	938,263	613,925	324,338	1,013,634	675,412	338,222	8.0	10.0	4.3
Georgia	545,741	492,803	52,938	594,671	538,656	56,013	9.0	9.3	5.8
Kentucky	416,108	387,963	28,145	428,021	398,579	29,442	2.9	2.7	4.6
Louisiana	495,412	472,100	23,312	546,418	520,838	25,580	10.3	10.3	9.7
Mississippi	289,638	233,681	55,957	301,180	238,559	62,621	4.0	2.1	11.9
North Carolina	780,750	561,448	219,302	898,454	653,427	245,027	15.1	16.4	11.7
South Carolina	360,532	302,513	58,019	429,717	362,996	66,721	19.2	20.0	15.0
Tennessee	356,099	294,801	61,298	432,608	358,098	74,510	21.5	21.5	21.6
Virginia	529,642	418,565	111,097	682,213	552,425	129,788	28.8	32.0	16.8
West Virginia	175,109	164,118	10,991	201,687	189,499	12,188	15.2	15.5	10.9
Southwest	3,131,268	2,346,686	384,582	3,312,316	2,701,589	610,727	5.8	6.1	4.5
Arizona	325,730	289,889	35,841	362,163	325,836	36,327	11.2	12.4	1.4
New Mexico	158,058	146,027	12,031	185,864	170,044	15,820	17.6	16.4	31.5
Oklahoma	343,738	277,245	66,493	348,196	280,953	67,243	1.3	1.3	1.1
Texas	2,303,741	1,833,525	470,216	2,416,094	1,924,757	491,337	4.9	5.0	4.5
Rocky Mountains	807,049	685,499	121,550	865,980	736,444	129,536	7.3	7.4	6.6
Colorado	316,730	267,133	49,597	331,749	283,383	48,366	4.7	6.1	-2.5
Idaho	98,214	90,093	8,121	105,920	97,332	8,588	7.8	8.0	5.8
Montana	89,609	86,481	3,128	93,001	89,688	3,313	3.8	3.7	5.9
Utah	201,648	171,146	30,502	233,561	196,457	37,104	15.8	14.8	21.6
Wyoming	100,849	70,647	30,202	101,749	69,584	32,165	0.9	-1.5	6.5
Far West	4,323,831	2,951,811	1,372,020	5,027,362	3,614,074	1,413,288	16.3	22.4	3.0
Alaska	153,185	99,083	54,100	164,581	116,681	47,900	7.4	17.8	-11.5
California	3,141,825	2,112,527	1,029,298	3,778,828	2,723,325	1,055,503	20.3	28.9	2.5
Hawaii	167,133	131,583	35,552	171,493	134,964	36,529	2.6	2.6	2.7
Nevada	68,996	55,911	13,085	75,876	61,340	14,536	10.0	9.7	11.1
Oregon	260,891	211,448	49,443	265,262	212,123	53,139	1.7	0.3	7.5
Washington	531,797	341,256	190,541	571,323	365,642	205,681	7.4	7.1	7.9
U.S. Service Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Appendix Table D.--Federal appropriations to institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
50 States and D.C....	$1,426,539	$1,347,776	$78,763	$1,570,390	$1,496,191	$74,199	10.1	11.0	-5.5
New England.....	23,295	21,619	1,676	24,755	21,980	2,775	6.3	1.7	65.6
Connecticut.....	3,483	3,343	140	4,294	4,248	46	23.3	27.1	-67.1
Maine.....	5,941	4,652	1,289	5,960	4,636	1,324	0.3	-0.3	2.7
Massachusetts.....	8,762	8,539	223	9,749	8,379	1,370	11.3	-1.9	514.3
New Hampshire.....	325	300	25	353	318	35	8.6	6.0	40.0
Rhode Island.....	405	405	0	166	166	0	-59.0	-59.0	0.0
Vermont.....	4,378	4,378	0	4,233	4,233	0	-3.3	-3.3	0.0
Mideast.....	235,117	233,661	1,456	251,195	250,006	1,189	6.8	7.0	-18.3
Delaware.....	2,544	2,544	0	2,650	2,650	0	4.2	4.2	0.0
District of Columbia...	191,796	191,796	0	203,615	203,615	0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Maryland.....	754	602	152	827	667	160	9.7	10.8	5.3
New Jersey.....	5,518	5,496	22	5,636	5,620	16	2.1	2.3	-27.3
New York.....	18,698	17,562	1,136	21,320	20,438	882	14.0	16.4	-22.4
Pennsylvania.....	15,807	15,660	147	17,148	17,016	132	8.5	8.7	-10.2
Great Lakes.....	62,636	53,445	9,191	61,036	53,146	7,890	-2.6	-0.6	-14.2
Illinois.....	20,935	17,623	3,312	21,381	18,168	3,213	2.1	3.1	-3.0
Indiana.....	14,020	13,788	232	13,583	13,583	0	-3.1	-1.5	-100.0
Michigan.....	1,976	470	1,506	1,362	412	950	-31.1	-12.3	-36.9
Ohio.....	19,499	16,496	3,003	19,317	16,366	2,951	-0.9	-0.8	-1.7
Wisconsin.....	6,205	5,067	1,138	5,393	4,617	778	-13.1	-8.9	-31.8
Plains.....	82,891	62,136	20,755	89,330	64,714	24,616	7.8	4.1	18.6
Iowa.....	15,589	8,939	6,650	17,442	10,205	7,237	11.9	14.2	8.8
Kansas.....	14,495	7,275	7,220	14,712	7,462	7,250	1.5	2.6	0.4
Minnesota.....	13,672	13,356	316	14,267	13,913	354	4.4	4.2	12.0
Missouri.....	20,781	16,619	4,162	24,012	17,081	6,931	15.5	2.8	66.5
Nebraska.....	5,704	4,943	761	6,341	5,293	1,048	11.2	7.1	37.7
North Dakota.....	6,602	4,956	1,646	6,431	4,636	1,795	-2.6	-6.5	9.1
South Dakota.....	6,047	6,047	0	6,125	6,125	0	1.3	1.3	0.0

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table D.--Federal appropriations to institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
Southeast	$153,372	$132,834	$20,538	$207,419	$193,655	$13,764	35.2	45.8	-33.0
Alabama	14,050	11,502	2,548	11,444	10,757	687	-18.5	-6.5	-73.0
Arkansas	10,198	10,198	0	11,209	11,209	0	9.9	9.9	0.0
Florida	8,483	5,607	2,876	7,613	5,725	1,888	-10.3	2.1	-34.4
Georgia	10,030	10,026	24	10,546	10,519	27	4.9	4.9	12.5
Kentucky	13,334	13,334	0	16,773	16,773	0	25.8	25.8	0.0
Louisiana	12,145	12,145	0	13,324	13,324	0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Mississippi	19,069	12,056	7,013	17,994	12,332	5,662	-5.6	2.3	-19.3
North Carolina	19,578	17,855	1,723	20,916	19,172	1,744	6.8	7.4	1.2
South Carolina	13,280	11,453	1,827	12,560	11,615	945	-5.4	1.4	-48.3
Tennessee	9,961	7,150	2,811	7,900	5,089	2,811	-20.7	-28.8	0.0
Virginia	14,850	13,115	1,715	69,889	69,889	0	371.3	432.9	-100.0
West Virginia	8,396	8,396	0	7,252	7,252	0	-13.6	-13.6	0.0
Southwest	47,789	39,431	8,358	48,792	40,314	8,478	2.1	2.2	1.4
Arizona	8,317	3,822	4,495	8,420	4,102	4,318	1.2	7.3	-3.9
New Mexico	6,392	3,740	2,652	6,868	4,038	2,830	7.4	8.0	6.7
Oklahoma	8,463	8,342	121	8,830	8,742	88	4.3	4.8	-27.3
Texas	24,618	23,329	1,089	24,674	23,432	1,242	0.2	-0.4	14.0
Rocky Mountains	30,641	28,587	2,054	30,917	29,256	1,661	0.9	2.3	-19.1
Colorado	9,405	9,377	28	10,974	10,952	22	16.7	16.8	-21.4
Idaho	4,223	3,856	369	4,281	3,904	337	0.9	1.2	-3.3
Montana	1,490	301	1,189	1,268	50	1,218	-14.9	-83.4	2.4
Utah	3,820	3,352	468	3,726	3,663	63	-2.5	9.3	-86.5
Wyoming	11,701	11,701	0	10,687	10,687	0	-8.7	-8.7	0.0
Far West	45,762	33,871	11,891	46,041	35,049	10,992	0.6	3.5	-7.6
Alaska	807	105	702	740	50	690	-8.3	-52.4	-1.7
California	23,748	14,511	9,237	24,423	15,970	8,455	2.9	10.1	-8.5
Hawaii	2,746	2,746	0	2,639	2,639	0	-3.9	-3.9	0.0
Nevada	25	25	0	75	75	0	200.0	200.0	0.0
Oregon	9,117	8,123	994	9,057	8,259	798	-0.7	1.7	-19.7
Washington	9,318	8,360	958	9,105	8,057	1,048	-2.3	-3.6	9.4
U.S. Service Schools	745,035	742,191	2,844	811,106	808,072	3,034	8.9	8.9	6.7

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: NEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Appendix Table E.--Local appropriations to institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
50 States and D.C....	$1,826,590	$158,451	$1,668,139	$1,973,284	$169,977	$1,803,307	8.0	7.3	8.1
New England.....	686	432	254	782	528	254	14.0	22.2	0.0
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts.....	386	132	254	450	196	254	16.6	48.5	0.0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont.....	300	300	0	332	332	0	10.7	10.7	0.0
Mideast.....	458,365	102,410	355,955	493,364	108,614	384,750	7.6	6.1	8.1
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia....	60,842	60,842	0	64,933	64,933	0	6.7	6.7	0.0
Maryland.....	60,745	0	60,745	68,946	0	68,946	13.5	0.0	13.5
New Jersey.....	73,778	30	73,748	80,866	30	80,836	9.6	0.0	9.6
New York.....	217,092	41,503	175,589	229,413	43,593	185,820	5.7	5.0	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	45,908	35	45,873	49,206	58	49,148	7.2	65.7	7.1
Great Lakes.....	471,316	28,430	442,886	489,946	30,204	459,742	4.0	6.2	3.8
Illinois.....	166,441	0	166,441	166,362	0	166,362	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana.....	694	547	147	729	583	146	5.0	6.6	-0.7
Michigan.....	96,739	0	96,739	97,660	0	97,660	1.0	0.0	1.0
Ohio.....	55,431	27,883	27,548	57,561	29,621	27,940	3.8	6.2	1.4
Wisconsin.....	152,011	0	152,011	167,634	0	167,634	10.3	0.0	10.3
Plains.....	118,232	6,098	112,134	129,491	6,201	123,290	9.5	1.7	9.9
Iowa.....	14,838	0	14,838	15,668	0	15,668	5.6	0.0	5.6
Kansas.....	53,004	4,919	48,087	60,833	4,985	55,848	14.8	1.3	16.1
Minnesota.....	17	0	17	200	0	200	1,076.5	0.0	1,076.5
Missouri.....	26,176	1,159	25,017	27,485	1,196	26,289	5.0	3.2	5.1
Nebraska.....	22,874	20	22,854	24,449	20	24,429	6.9	0.0	6.9
North Dakota.....	1,321	0	1,321	856	0	856	-35.2	0.0	-35.2
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table E.--Local appropriations to institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by level of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions	All institutions	4-Year institutions	2-Year institutions
Southeast	$82,001	$17,212	$64,789	$92,866	$20,795	$72,071	13.2	20.8	11.2
Alabama	4,803	4,319	284	5,589	4,816	773	16.4	6.6	172.2
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	162	0	162	501	0	501	209.3	0.0	209.3
Georgia	10,083	5,802	4,281	11,587	7,124	4,463	14.9	22.8	4.3
Kentucky	3,015	2,866	149	3,102	2,955	147	2.9	3.1	-1.3
Louisiana	1,127	317	810	1,891	1,094	797	67.8	245.1	-1.6
Mississippi	18,584	2,373	16,211	19,639	2,578	17,061	5.7	8.6	5.2
North Carolina	33,451	0	33,451	36,855	0	36,855	10.2	0.0	10.2
South Carolina	9,037	3	9,034	10,290	2	10,288	13.9	-33.3	13.9
Tennessee	808	400	408	1,316	1,252	264	87.6	213.0	-35.3
Virginia	934	934	0	1,895	972	923	102.9	4.1	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southwest	188,132	1,679	186,473	226,990	1,426	225,564	20.6	-15.1	21.0
Arizona	86,731	1	86,730	96,722	1	96,721	11.5	0.0	11.5
New Mexico	12,143	1,678	10,465	12,406	1,424	10,982	2.2	-15.1	4.9
Oklahoma	3,402	0	3,402	5,524	0	5,524	62.4	0.0	62.4
Texas	85,876	0	85,876	112,337	0	112,337	30.8	0.0	30.8
Rocky Mountains	32,025	0	32,025	33,836	0	33,836	5.7	0.0	5.7
Colorado	12,226	0	12,226	13,219	0	13,219	8.1	0.0	8.1
Idaho	3,453	0	3,453	4,613	0	4,613	33.6	0.0	33.6
Montana	2,527	0	2,527	2,588	0	2,588	2.4	0.0	2.4
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	13,819	0	13,819	13,415	0	13,415	-2.9	0.0	-2.9
Far West	475,812	2,189	473,623	506,009	2,209	503,800	6.3	0.9	6.4
Alaska	168	0	168	215	0	215	28.0	0.0	28.0
California	400,348	0	400,348	426,923	0	426,923	6.6	0.0	6.6
Hawaii	0	0	0	145	145	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	75,136	2,189	72,947	78,530	2,064	76,466	4.5	-5.7	4.8
Washington	160	0	160	196	0	196	22.5	0.0	22.5
U.S. Service Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: NEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Appendix Table F.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
50 States and D.C....	$84,113,076	$54,565,006	$29,548,070	$92,210,801	$59,922,515	$32,288,286	9.6	9.8	9.3
New England.....	6,413,493	1,991,878	4,421,615	7,045,685	2,213,182	4,832,502	9.9	11.1	9.3
Connecticut.....	1,213,229	498,334	714,896	1,307,440	530,082	777,357	7.8	6.4	8.7
Maine.....	318,665	207,398	111,267	343,758	218,524	125,235	7.9	5.4	12.6
Massachusetts.....	3,739,632	770,729	2,968,903	4,161,886	910,033	3,251,853	11.3	18.1	9.5
New Hampshire.....	389,074	158,266	230,809	417,365	173,143	244,222	7.3	9.4	5.8
Rhode Island.....	462,863	193,628	269,235	495,778	203,316	292,262	7.1	5.1	8.6
Vermont.....	290,029	163,524	126,505	319,458	177,885	141,573	10.1	8.8	11.9
Mideast.....	17,975,737	8,019,396	9,956,341	19,634,012	8,719,976	10,914,036	9.2	8.7	9.6
Delaware.....	208,032	194,446	13,586	226,376	211,181	15,195	8.8	8.6	11.8
District of Columbia...	1,208,495	85,309	1,123,186	1,313,052	91,605	1,221,447	8.7	7.4	8.7
Maryland.....	1,652,465	929,206	723,260	1,848,876	1,049,127	799,749	11.9	12.9	10.6
New Jersey.....	1,877,657	1,206,150	671,507	2,035,000	1,324,012	710,987	8.4	9.8	5.9
New York.....	8,256,396	3,529,228	4,727,167	9,051,044	3,811,404	5,239,639	9.6	8.0	10.8
Pennsylvania.....	4,772,692	2,075,058	2,697,635	5,159,665	2,232,647	2,927,018	8.1	7.6	8.5
Great Lakes.....	14,624,383	10,069,427	4,554,956	15,858,858	10,958,671	4,900,187	8.4	8.8	7.6
Illinois.....	4,367,630	2,143,326	2,422,304	5,000,273	2,395,343	2,604,930	9.5	11.7	7.5
Indiana.....	1,885,683	1,402,879	482,804	2,024,695	1,509,616	515,079	7.4	7.6	6.7
Michigan.....	3,006,298	2,589,068	417,231	3,239,748	2,787,696	452,053	7.8	7.7	8.3
Ohio.....	3,285,437	2,394,041	891,396	3,571,317	2,608,872	962,445	8.7	9.0	8.0
Wisconsin.....	1,879,335	1,538,114	341,222	2,022,825	1,657,145	365,681	7.6	7.7	7.2
Plains.....	6,505,059	4,626,201	1,878,858	7,037,947	5,015,325	2,022,621	8.2	8.4	7.7
Iowa.....	1,288,609	966,405	322,205	1,400,437	1,055,600	344,837	8.7	9.2	7.0
Kansas.....	858,357	752,359	105,997	921,989	816,199	105,790	7.4	8.5	-0.2
Minnesota.....	1,595,952	1,144,453	451,499	1,753,550	1,259,997	493,553	9.9	10.1	9.3
Missouri.....	1,644,389	862,694	781,696	1,780,424	931,378	849,046	8.3	8.0	8.6
Nebraska.....	631,657	484,102	147,555	680,751	524,724	156,027	7.8	8.4	5.7
North Dakota.....	283,186	264,554	18,632	296,485	275,980	20,505	4.7	4.3	10.1
South Dakota.....	202,909	151,635	51,274	204,311	151,447	52,863	0.7	-0.1	3.1

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table F.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1983--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1983			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1983		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Southeast	$15,520,243	$11,600,453	$3,919,790	$17,107,151	$12,823,547	$4,283,604	10.2	10.5	9.3
Alabama	1,231,808	1,072,953	158,855	1,424,251	1,229,522	194,729	15.6	14.6	22.6
Arkansas	512,536	441,327	71,209	580,251	504,532	75,718	13.2	14.3	6.3
Florida	2,183,747	1,543,631	640,116	2,398,730	1,701,865	696,865	9.8	10.3	8.9
Georgia	1,660,976	1,078,390	582,586	1,809,285	1,166,932	642,353	8.9	8.2	10.3
Kentucky	1,001,559	829,801	171,757	1,087,963	871,944	196,019	8.6	5.1	14.1
Louisiana	1,237,379	948,141	309,237	1,367,252	1,036,901	330,351	8.7	9.4	6.8
Mississippi	729,241	664,123	65,118	766,451	697,040	69,410	5.1	5.0	6.6
North Carolina	2,215,391	1,475,578	739,813	2,466,095	1,669,337	796,757	11.3	13.1	7.7
South Carolina	952,602	767,982	184,620	1,073,048	875,434	197,614	12.6	14.0	7.0
Tennessee	1,464,900	868,396	596,504	1,639,121	989,248	649,872	11.9	13.9	8.9
Virginia	1,822,800	1,492,786	330,014	2,070,441	1,712,808	357,633	13.6	14.7	8.4
West Virginia	487,304	417,343	69,961	444,265	367,984	76,281	-8.8	-11.8	9.0
Southwest	7,075,434	5,962,955	1,112,479	7,543,405	6,340,636	1,202,769	6.6	6.3	8.1
Arizona	957,985	912,051	45,934	1,011,209	957,758	53,452	5.6	5.0	16.4
New Mexico	411,348	395,002	16,346	453,463	436,258	17,205	10.2	10.4	5.3
Oklahoma	921,516	747,892	173,624	965,123	787,073	178,050	4.7	5.2	2.5
Texas	4,784,585	3,908,011	876,575	5,113,610	4,159,548	954,062	6.9	6.4	8.8
Rocky Mountains	2,483,382	2,076,273	407,109	2,680,420	2,247,418	433,002	7.9	8.2	6.4
Colorado	1,112,157	955,031	157,126	1,180,914	1,015,929	164,985	6.2	6.4	5.0
Idaho	258,161	212,307	45,855	285,641	235,223	50,418	10.6	10.8	10.0
Montana	200,242	178,631	21,611	218,427	195,597	22,829	9.1	9.5	5.6
Utah	728,597	546,080	182,517	805,084	610,314	194,771	10.5	11.8	6.7
Wyoming	184,224	184,224	0	190,353	190,353	0	3.3	3.3	0.0
Far West	12,728,969	9,432,047	3,296,922	14,445,711	10,746,146	3,699,565	13.5	13.9	12.2
Alaska	234,115	225,387	8,727	246,795	236,448	10,346	5.4	4.9	18.5
California	9,651,389	6,741,716	2,909,672	11,111,788	7,834,632	3,277,156	15.1	16.2	12.6
Hawaii	291,872	275,904	15,968	309,656	291,474	18,183	6.1	5.6	13.9
Nevada	144,738	143,534	1,196	160,787	159,473	1,314	11.1	11.1	9.9
Oregon	966,173	814,771	151,402	1,026,926	861,665	165,261	6.3	5.8	9.2
Washington	1,440,690	1,230,734	209,956	1,589,759	1,362,454	227,305	10.3	10.7	8.3
U.S. Service Schools	786,375	786,375	0	857,612	857,612	0	9.1	9.1	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: NEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1983."

Appendix Table C.--Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
50 States and D.C.	$65,860,992	$44,071,924	$21,789,068	$72,320,862	$48,481,511	$23,839,351	9.8	10.0	9.4
New England	5,190,318	1,591,148	3,599,171	5,728,097	1,789,104	3,938,993	10.4	12.4	9.4
Connecticut	1,009,242	383,695	625,546	1,096,143	414,258	681,885	8.6	8.0	9.0
Maine	264,933	175,249	89,686	286,721	185,618	101,103	8.2	5.9	12.7
Massachusetts	2,965,421	604,311	2,361,110	3,314,197	728,342	2,585,855	11.8	20.5	9.5
New Hampshire	318,128	122,167	195,960	346,053	134,835	211,217	8.8	10.4	7.8
Rhode Island	392,400	169,335	223,065	418,832	177,400	241,432	6.7	4.8	8.2
Vermont	240,193	136,390	103,803	266,150	148,650	117,500	10.8	9.0	13.2
Mideast	14,024,140	6,798,762	7,225,379	15,242,028	7,292,736	7,949,292	8.7	7.3	10.0
Delaware	181,372	168,812	12,560	198,469	184,544	13,925	9.4	9.3	10.9
District of Columbia	776,285	84,530	691,754	835,821	90,791	745,030	7.7	7.4	7.7
Maryland	1,268,263	820,927	447,336	1,414,018	909,570	504,448	11.5	10.8	12.8
New Jersey	1,458,008	984,335	473,673	1,588,125	1,074,215	513,910	8.9	9.1	8.5
New York	7,004,333	3,127,247	3,877,085	7,586,983	3,296,348	4,290,635	8.3	5.4	10.7
Pennsylvania	3,335,880	1,612,910	1,722,971	3,618,613	1,737,269	1,881,344	8.5	7.7	9.2
Great Lakes	10,943,948	7,862,372	3,081,576	11,937,627	8,577,722	3,359,904	9.1	9.1	9.0
Illinois	3,074,694	1,773,948	1,300,746	3,424,453	1,997,411	1,427,042	11.4	12.6	9.7
Indiana	1,411,004	1,026,142	384,862	1,515,224	1,099,790	415,434	7.4	7.2	7.9
Michigan	2,376,373	2,026,157	350,216	2,546,864	2,165,447	381,417	7.2	6.9	8.9
Ohio	2,523,128	1,772,270	750,858	2,773,205	1,956,181	817,024	9.9	10.4	8.8
Wisconsin	1,558,749	1,263,855	294,894	1,677,880	1,358,893	318,987	7.6	7.5	8.2
Plains	5,059,397	3,531,011	1,528,386	5,512,238	3,846,566	1,665,671	9.0	8.9	9.0
Iowa	923,549	656,546	267,003	1,011,894	726,115	285,779	9.6	10.6	7.0
Kansas	679,247	591,000	88,247	729,024	640,890	88,134	7.3	8.4	-0.1
Minnesota	1,274,862	889,459	385,403	1,406,063	983,060	423,003	10.3	10.5	9.8
Missouri	1,288,376	684,842	603,535	1,415,344	743,312	672,032	9.9	8.5	11.3
Nebraska	487,268	363,180	124,087	531,083	397,688	133,395	9.0	9.5	7.5
North Dakota	229,636	213,703	15,934	239,301	221,970	17,331	4.2	3.9	8.8
South Dakota	176,459	132,281	44,178	179,529	133,532	45,997	1.7	0.9	4.1

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table C.--Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Southeast	$12,092,214	$9,256,433	$2,835,781	$13,414,470	$10,317,700	$3,096,771	10.9	11.5	9.2
Alabama	913,266	779,602	133,664	1,086,388	917,050	169,337	19.0	17.6	26.7
Arkansas	404,998	348,112	56,886	460,884	399,723	61,161	13.8	14.8	7.5
Florida	1,910,979	1,421,286	489,693	2,107,009	1,569,544	537,464	10.3	10.4	9.8
Georgia	1,262,258	900,416	361,842	1,382,811	976,501	406,310	9.6	8.5	12.3
Kentucky	813,858	674,418	139,441	876,003	714,115	161,888	7.6	5.9	16.1
Louisiana	966,920	751,571	215,349	1,028,420	820,029	208,391	6.4	9.1	-3.2
Mississippi	570,553	514,438	56,115	597,111	537,611	59,501	4.7	4.5	6.0
North Carolina	1,796,183	1,271,695	522,488	1,997,838	1,432,759	565,079	11.4	12.7	8.2
South Carolina	748,709	602,447	146,262	847,031	691,954	155,077	13.1	14.9	6.0
Tennessee	1,069,530	678,799	390,731	1,204,716	784,832	419,884	12.6	15.6	7.5
Virginia	1,280,556	1,014,005	266,551	1,457,783	1,167,957	289,826	13.8	15.2	8.7
West Virginia	356,405	299,646	56,759	368,476	305,624	62,852	3.4	2.0	10.7
Southwest	5,814,898	4,859,788	955,110	6,259,743	5,221,728	1,038,015	7.7	7.4	8.7
Arizona	763,337	721,559	41,778	855,716	806,519	49,196	12.1	11.8	17.8
New Mexico	354,516	339,568	14,949	393,046	377,295	15,751	10.9	11.1	5.4
Oklahoma	669,221	522,781	146,440	703,416	551,033	152,383	5.1	5.4	4.1
Texas	4,027,824	3,275,880	751,944	4,307,566	3,486,880	820,686	6.9	6.4	9.1
Rocky Mountains	1,947,582	1,642,842	304,739	2,088,751	1,763,737	325,014	7.2	7.4	6.7
Colorado	872,774	733,760	139,014	922,481	775,323	147,158	5.7	5.7	5.9
Idaho	213,475	178,981	34,495	237,670	200,052	37,618	11.3	11.8	9.1
Montana	165,083	147,566	17,517	176,134	157,271	18,862	6.7	6.6	7.7
Utah	538,472	424,759	113,713	589,118	467,743	121,375	9.4	10.1	6.7
Wyoming	157,777	157,777	0	163,349	163,349	0	3.5	3.5	0.0
Far West	10,089,174	7,830,247	2,258,927	11,378,890	8,913,199	2,465,690	12.8	13.8	9.2
Alaska	221,393	213,946	7,449	232,430	223,230	9,200	5.0	4.3	23.5
California	7,512,022	5,578,866	1,933,156	8,608,484	6,500,462	2,108,022	14.6	16.5	9.0
Hawaii	265,700	250,744	14,956	278,863	262,058	16,805	5.0	4.5	12.4
Nevada	135,365	134,198	1,168	145,261	143,969	1,292	7.3	7.3	10.7
Oregon	752,470	622,718	129,752	807,187	664,667	142,520	7.3	6.7	9.8
Washington	1,202,222	1,029,777	172,446	1,306,665	1,118,814	187,851	8.7	8.6	8.9
U.S. Service Schools	699,321	699,321	0	759,017	759,017	0	8.5	8.5	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Appendix Table H.--Scholarship and fellowship awards from unrestricted funds of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
50 States and D.C....	$1,738,188	$518,626	$1,219,562	$1,961,597	$569,058	$1,392,539	12.9	9.7	14.2
New England.....	250,200	23,774	226,426	275,879	26,396	249,483	10.3	11.0	10.2
Connecticut.....	46,871	5,450	41,421	49,240	5,993	43,247	5.1	10.0	4.4
Maine.....	8,687	3,125	5,562	9,021	2,680	6,340	3.8	-14.2	14.0
Massachusetts.....	146,671	2,893	143,778	162,953	3,006	159,946	11.1	3.9	11.2
New Hampshire.....	16,455	4,398	12,057	19,621	5,408	14,212	19.2	23.0	17.9
Rhode Island.....	19,716	4,719	14,997	21,467	5,232	16,235	8.9	10.9	8.3
Vermont.....	11,800	3,189	8,611	13,578	4,076	9,502	15.1	27.8	10.4
Mideast.....	431,225	53,820	377,405	492,311	60,085	432,225	14.2	11.6	14.5
Delaware.....	2,629	2,263	366	2,668	2,293	376	1.5	1.3	2.8
District of Columbia...	33,771	1,266	32,506	38,033	408	37,624	12.6	-67.7	15.7
Maryland.....	35,376	10,285	25,292	39,848	9,681	30,167	12.0	-5.9	19.3
New Jersey.....	30,772	5,086	25,686	34,141	4,459	29,682	10.9	-12.3	15.6
New York.....	217,365	15,465	201,900	245,089	14,117	230,972	12.8	-8.7	14.4
Pennsylvania.....	111,111	19,455	91,656	132,532	29,127	103,405	19.3	49.7	12.8
Great Lakes.....	349,442	153,981	195,461	396,641	170,481	226,160	13.5	10.7	15.7
Illinois.....	107,951	26,627	81,324	132,519	37,845	94,674	22.8	42.1	16.4
Indiana.....	47,474	22,802	24,672	49,393	22,115	27,278	4.0	-3.0	10.6
Michigan.....	72,797	52,808	19,990	80,675	56,292	24,383	10.8	6.6	22.0
Ohio.....	75,021	21,572	53,448	84,522	22,767	61,755	12.7	5.5	15.5
Wisconsin.....	46,199	30,172	16,027	49,531	31,462	18,069	7.2	4.3	12.7
Plains.....	161,010	47,347	113,663	185,996	55,618	130,379	15.5	17.5	14.7
Iowa.....	39,699	9,719	29,980	46,699	12,045	34,653	17.6	23.9	15.6
Kansas.....	11,631	4,443	7,188	12,820	5,414	7,406	10.2	21.8	3.0
Minnesota.....	43,867	7,727	36,140	50,346	9,720	40,625	14.8	25.8	12.4
Missouri.....	38,165	10,895	27,271	48,427	14,719	33,708	26.9	35.1	23.6
Nebraska.....	17,592	8,041	9,551	19,454	9,333	10,121	10.6	16.1	6.0
North Dakota.....	6,832	6,001	831	4,735	3,890	845	-30.7	-35.2	1.7
South Dakota.....	3,224	521	2,703	3,516	496	3,020	9.0	-4.8	11.7

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table H.--Scholarship and fellowship awards from unrestricted funds of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Southeast	$208,761	$70,370	$138,391	$250,343	$86,984	$163,361	19.9	23.6	18.0
Alabama	12,606	6,835	5,771	16,134	8,305	7,829	28.0	21.5	35.7
Arkansas	10,240	6,571	3,670	10,801	6,869	3,932	5.5	4.5	7.2
Florida	26,790	5,301	21,489	34,509	7,634	26,875	28.8	44.0	25.1
Georgia	20,765	292	20,472	24,059	356	23,703	15.9	21.8	15.8
Kentucky	15,327	10,038	5,289	18,925	12,187	6,738	23.5	21.4	27.4
Louisiana	24,611	9,329	15,282	30,198	11,862	18,333	22.7	27.2	20.0
Mississippi	12,147	9,524	2,623	14,206	11,257	2,948	16.9	18.2	12.4
North Carolina	28,015	9,804	18,211	31,681	10,132	21,549	13.1	3.3	18.3
South Carolina	9,336	671	8,665	10,069	696	9,373	7.9	3.8	8.2
Tennessee	28,951	5,989	22,963	31,917	6,670	25,247	10.2	11.4	10.0
Virginia	15,144	4,859	10,285	21,308	9,886	11,423	40.7	103.5	11.1
West Virginia	4,829	1,158	3,672	6,537	1,131	5,406	35.4	-2.3	47.2
Southwest	88,234	44,628	43,606	101,095	52,258	48,836	14.6	17.1	12.0
Arizona	13,925	12,966	959	15,409	14,296	1,113	10.7	10.3	16.1
New Mexico	3,889	3,402	487	4,025	3,499	525	3.5	2.9	7.9
Oklahoma	10,857	3,412	7,445	13,323	3,995	9,328	22.7	17.1	25.3
Texas	59,563	24,848	34,715	68,339	30,469	37,870	14.7	22.6	9.1
Rocky Mountains	34,769	19,687	15,082	38,143	21,361	16,782	9.7	8.5	11.3
Colorado	13,796	2,944	10,852	15,206	3,131	12,075	10.2	6.4	11.3
Idaho	3,060	1,720	1,340	3,862	2,274	1,588	26.2	32.2	18.5
Montana	3,244	2,379	865	3,583	2,571	1,014	10.5	8.1	17.2
Utah	8,610	6,586	2,025	8,674	6,568	2,106	0.7	-0.3	4.0
Wyoming	6,058	6,058	0	6,815	6,815	0	12.5	12.5	0.0
Far West	177,473	67,943	109,528	184,988	59,673	125,313	4.2	-12.2	14.4
Alaska	609	444	165	979	686	293	60.8	54.6	77.6
California	144,460	56,363	88,097	148,769	47,533	101,236	3.0	-15.7	14.9
Hawaii	816	141	675	976	175	801	19.5	24.0	18.6
Nevada	1,049	1,033	16	1,147	1,112	35	9.4	7.7	119.8
Oregon	11,501	2,106	9,395	12,698	2,250	10,448	10.4	6.9	11.2
Washington	19,037	7,858	11,180	20,419	7,919	12,500	7.3	0.8	11.8
U.S. Service Schools	37,075	37,075	0	36,199	36,199	0	-2.4	-2.4	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: NEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Appendix Table I.--Scholarship and fellowship awards from restricted funds of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
50 States and D.C.	$3,683,201	$2,236,380	$1,446,820	$3,968,296	$2,413,711	$1,554,585	7.7	7.9	7.4
New England	296,951	106,326	190,624	318,730	111,224	207,506	7.3	4.6	8.9
Connecticut	50,871	14,627	36,244	53,799	14,486	39,313	5.8	-1.0	8.5
Maine	27,026	18,776	8,249	28,884	19,582	9,302	6.9	4.3	12.8
Massachusetts	170,190	50,645	119,545	187,184	55,812	131,372	10.0	10.2	9.9
New Hampshire	13,522	5,874	7,648	13,158	5,735	7,423	-2.7	-2.4	-2.9
Rhode Island	21,890	8,620	12,470	21,385	8,234	13,151	1.4	-4.5	5.5
Vermont	14,253	7,785	6,468	14,321	7,374	6,947	0.5	-5.3	7.4
Mideast	869,661	465,184	404,477	864,367	443,947	420,420	-0.6	-4.6	3.9
Delaware	8,967	7,853	1,114	9,202	8,146	1,056	2.6	3.7	-5.2
District of Columbia	19,513	1,960	17,553	18,918	1,864	17,054	-3.0	-4.9	-2.8
Maryland	58,487	42,734	15,752	61,264	45,075	16,189	4.7	5.5	2.8
New Jersey	101,852	59,489	41,563	100,766	59,395	41,371	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5
New York	486,085	262,105	223,980	464,697	231,494	233,204	-4.4	-11.7	4.1
Pennsylvania	195,558	91,043	104,515	209,520	97,974	111,546	7.1	7.6	6.7
Great Lakes	639,012	400,646	238,365	724,454	455,287	269,167	13.4	13.6	12.9
Illinois	143,918	73,999	69,919	180,191	98,825	81,366	25.2	33.5	16.4
Indiana	104,374	56,177	48,198	111,365	60,878	50,487	6.7	8.4	4.7
Michigan	154,113	115,291	38,822	171,901	124,136	47,765	11.5	7.7	23.0
Ohio	157,748	93,139	64,609	172,496	100,613	71,882	9.3	8.0	11.3
Wisconsin	78,859	62,041	16,818	88,502	70,835	17,667	12.2	14.2	5.0
Plains	305,631	196,263	109,368	346,706	229,688	117,017	13.4	17.0	7.0
Iowa	55,303	33,487	21,817	64,232	41,201	23,031	16.1	23.0	5.6
Kansas	41,188	31,211	9,977	45,694	34,696	10,998	10.9	11.2	10.2
Minnesota	75,347	47,007	28,340	87,899	57,106	30,793	16.7	21.5	8.7
Missouri	69,495	37,604	31,891	73,401	40,816	32,585	5.6	8.5	2.2
Nebraska	27,811	19,284	8,526	32,456	23,060	9,396	16.7	19.6	10.2
North Dakota	17,821	15,140	2,682	21,946	18,952	2,994	23.1	25.2	11.6
South Dakota	18,666	12,530	6,136	21,078	13,858	7,220	12.9	10.6	17.7

(Continued on next page)

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table I.--Scholarship and fellowship awards from restricted funds of institutions of higher education, by region and State, and by control of institution: Fiscal years 1984 and 1985--Continued

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Region and State (Continued)	Fiscal year 1984			Fiscal year 1985			Percentage change FY 1984 to FY 1985		
	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
Southeast	$771,161	$488,696	$282,465	$817,008	$516,514	$300,494	5.9	5.7	6.4
Alabama	61,513	41,318	20,195	69,402	47,656	21,746	12.8	15.3	7.7
Arkansas	31,483	23,757	7,726	34,145	25,618	8,527	8.5	7.8	10.4
Florida	110,101	68,254	41,847	118,499	73,765	44,733	7.6	8.1	6.9
Georgia	58,201	31,541	26,660	62,064	33,275	28,789	6.6	5.5	8.0
Kentucky	53,175	30,608	22,566	60,937	33,308	27,629	14.6	8.8	22.4
Louisiana	52,337	41,000	11,337	54,102	43,981	10,121	3.4	7.3	-10.7
Mississippi	57,675	47,376	10,300	55,648	44,818	10,831	-3.5	-5.4	5.2
North Carolina	118,144	60,663	57,481	121,239	60,848	60,391	2.6	0.3	5.1
South Carolina	51,025	31,143	19,882	51,124	30,102	21,021	0.2	-3.3	5.7
Tennessee	70,235	38,988	31,247	71,318	39,455	31,862	1.5	1.2	2.0
Virginia	79,225	53,919	25,306	88,289	61,295	26,994	11.4	13.7	6.7
West Virginia	28,047	20,129	7,918	30,240	22,392	7,848	7.8	11.2	-0.9
Southwest	256,841	188,151	68,690	286,091	210,087	76,003	11.4	11.7	10.6
Arizona	43,183	38,212	4,972	47,153	42,241	4,912	9.2	10.5	-1.2
New Mexico	19,147	16,742	2,406	22,009	19,461	2,547	14.9	16.2	5.9
Oklahoma	40,305	28,057	12,249	47,610	34,106	13,504	18.1	21.6	10.2
Texas	154,205	105,141	49,064	169,319	114,279	55,039	9.8	8.7	12.2
Rocky Mountains	113,132	92,935	20,217	124,206	102,117	22,088	9.8	9.9	9.3
Colorado	54,439	47,117	7,322	58,083	49,752	8,331	6.7	5.6	13.8
Idaho	12,434	10,883	1,571	14,294	12,704	1,590	14.8	16.7	1.2
Montana	12,842	10,989	1,853	14,451	12,443	2,008	12.5	13.2	8.4
Utah	27,220	17,751	9,470	30,968	20,808	10,160	13.8	17.2	7.3
Wyoming	6,196	6,196	0	6,410	6,410	0	3.5	3.5	0.0
Far West	430,773	298,158	132,615	486,699	344,809	141,890	13.0	15.6	7.0
Alaska	2,249	2,015	234	2,509	2,183	326	11.6	8.4	39.5
California	284,834	179,193	105,640	331,254	218,826	112,428	16.3	22.1	6.4
Hawaii	7,115	5,214	1,901	7,879	5,700	2,179	10.7	9.3	14.6
Nevada	3,613	3,538	75	4,478	4,410	68	23.9	24.6	-9.8
Oregon	54,916	45,144	9,773	61,505	50,412	11,094	12.0	11.7	13.5
Washington	78,046	63,054	14,992	79,074	63,278	15,796	1.3	0.4	5.4
U.S. Service Schools	20	20	0	37	37	0	86.2	86.2	0.0

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."